NOVEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,468—New Series.
BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1888.

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	Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H T. Weighell	23rd Nov
*	HYDASPES	2984	500	W. P. Thompson	30th „
†	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
	B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4039	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th „
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st „
	B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th „
					1889.
	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
	B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11 h „
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
	B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

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PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester	6th Dec.
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th „
				1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th „

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th November, 1888.

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Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
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European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

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Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 19th Nov. 1888.
BORMIDA	„ 8th Dec. „

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th Nov1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th December, at 5 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain ALEXANDERSON, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct, on or about the 28th instant, and passages can now be secured.

The Saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin, plans, &c., apply to

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Bombay, 15th November, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H P., Captain COLLINS, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "BARAWA," will leave for Zanzibar on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla.

NOTICE.

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STATIONERS, &c.,
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons (at 11 a.m., on 25th November, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,942 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 28th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th November, 1888.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
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THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles per dozen.	6	0
Half-Bottles „	4	4

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TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs.	as.	Pints. Rs.	as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs.	as.	Pints. Rs.	as.
11	4	6	4	ST. JULIEN MEDOC Light with good flavour	11	4	6	4
11		6	4	BORDEAUX A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux.	11	4	6	4
14	0	7	12	PETIT MEDOC Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	14	0	7	12
17	8	10	8	SUPERIOR MEDOC Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	17	8	10	8
23	0	12	8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour.	23	0	12	8
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TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
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THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

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TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
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COCA WINE

IS of great value to those suffering from nervous exhaustion or mental fatigue, and forms a refreshing and gentle stimulant.

It can be taken alike by the invalid and the strong as a pleasant beverage, without injury to the appetite or digestive power, and has the effect of maintaining or restoring nerve force, whether debilitated either from illness or from excessive mental or bodily exertion. Among travellers, and others engaged in high-pressure pursuits, necessitating severe strain on mind and body, this wine acts like a charm.

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EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.

Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Opoponax, a l'Heleotrope.

Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

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Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 As. and Re. 1-8.

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In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.
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Crumb Tray	50	60
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Salvers	20	200
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IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

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Atlantic	2 lb. tin	1	2
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Oswego	extra size, tin	1	10
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Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Gingerale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	„ 2 0

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7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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WE have just received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
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BOMBAY.

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BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the best LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

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Gold Hunting large size heavy 18ct. cases,				by D. and W. Morice	240
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Do.		do.	do.	by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.		Medium	do.	by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do. Open Face		do.		by Tobias	75
Do.	Do.	do.	heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting		do.	do.	by do.	85
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	85
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Rotherham	75
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Chaplin and Co.	55
Do. Crystal Face		do.	do.	by John Jones	75
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Brown	35
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	95
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by E. White	70
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	60
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Bennett	30
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Benson	45

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It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

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Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0
In Aluminium Frames	„ 7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	„ 6 0

Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.

Gold Frame and Handle	„ 125 0
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Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	„ 3 0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	„ 1 8

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Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26 0
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In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	„ 8 0
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Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	„ 3 0

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In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	„ 5 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

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A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in stock.

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Colors Exquisite.
Surface like Porcelain

READY FOR USE.
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RS. 650 CASH.
Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra ;
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NOVEMBER 1888.

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CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

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No. 12,468—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1888.

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KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

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Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

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*HYDASPES	2984	500	W. P. Thompson	30th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th „
				1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11 h „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester	6th Dec.
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th „
				1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th „

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

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THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

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Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

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Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
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PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
STURA	..	on the 19th Nov. 1888.
BORMIDA	..	„ 8th Dec. „

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th Nov 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th December, at 5 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at O Berth in the Prince's Dock by 4 p.m.

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CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3.000 tons, Captain ALEXANDERSON, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct, on or about the 28th instant, and passages can now be secured.

The Saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin, plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th November, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H P., Captain COLLINS, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "BARAWA," will leave for Zanzibar on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla.

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STATIONERS, &c.,
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons (at 11 a.m., on 25th November, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,942 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 28th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November, 1888. Agents.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
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CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

		Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles	per dozen.	6	0
Half-Bottles	„	4	4

SOLE AGENTS :
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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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TREACHER and Co. Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list ; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
11 4	6 4	ST. JULIEN MEDOC Light with good flavour	11 4	6 4
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14 0	7 12	PETIT MEDOC Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	14 0	7 12
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23 0	12 8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour.	23 0	12 8
28 0	15 8	CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	28 0	15 8
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TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
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COGNAC BRANDY.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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COCA WINE

IS of great value to those suffering from nervous exhaustion or mental fatigue, and forms a refreshing and gentle stimulant.

It can be taken alike by the invalid and the strong as a pleasant beverage, without injury to the appetite or digestive power, and has the effect of maintaining or restoring nerve force, whether debilitated either from illness or from excessive mental or bodily exertion. Among travellers, and others engaged in high-pressure pursuits, necessitating severe strain on mind and body, this wine acts like a charm.

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EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.

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Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP,
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 As. and Re. 1-8.

TOILET SOAPS

In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.
Brown Windsor.
Curd.
Sunflower.
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Glycerine.
Carbolic.

Per box, 12 As.

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Cheese Scoops	2-8	18
Chocolate Pots	50	60
Chutney and Soy Frames	35	40
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Coffee Spoons and Tongs	20	
Cruet Frames	13-8	100
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Crumb Tray	50	60
Crumb Brush	18	22-8
Dessert Fruit Spoons	25	100
Dessert Stands	31-8	100

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Ice Jugs	40	80
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Loving Cups	50	100
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Perfume Cases	20	60
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FURNISHERS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

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AND AT
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IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
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KEMP AND CO.'S

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS,

IS far superior to any preparation of a similar kind,—it effectually preserves the Teeth in a sound state and renders them white and beautiful without impairing the Enamel, prevents such as are already decayed from becoming worse and fastens those that are loose. It prevents Toothache and Scurvy and receding of the Gums, making them grow firm and close to the Teeth, and also renders the Breath delicately sweet and remedies all disorders that arise from bad Teeth.

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KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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		Rs.	a.
Dessert Rusks	per tin	1	2
Dutch Maccaroons	„	1	0
Swiss Creams	„	1	0
Square Rusks	„	0	14
Atlantic	2 lb. tin	1	2
Whole Meal	„	1	8
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Health	„	1	8

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STANDARD

AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aërated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same. The following are the prices of the different beverages :—

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Soda-water (5 grains per bottle) Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia) Plain Aërated water	Rs. 0 12
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia) Artificial Seltzer-water Lemonade Lithia Water Tonic-water Gingerale Gingerade Raspberryade	„ 1 0
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	„ 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

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Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

		Rs.
Gold Hunting large size heavy 18ct. cases,	by D. and W. Morice	240
Do. do. do.	by Wm. Robinson	180
Do. do. do.	by Wm. Weichert	300
Do. Medium do.	by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do. Open Face do.	by Tobias	75
Do. Do. do. heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting do. do.	by do.	85
Do. do. do. do.	by John Jones	85
Do. do. do. do.	by Rotherham	75
Do. do. do. do.	by Chaplin and Co.	55
Do. Crystal Face do. do.	by John Jones	75
Do. do. do. do.	by John Brown	35
Do. do. do. do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do. do. do. do.	by John Jones	95
Do. do. do. do.	by E. White	70
Do. do. do. do.	by John Jones	60
Do. do. do. do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do. do. do. do.	by Bennett	30
Do. do. do. do.	by Benson	15

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

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43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Clock Tower.

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THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27	0
In Aluminium Frames	„ 7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	„ 6	0

Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.

Gold Frame and Handle	„ 125	0
Silver Gilt do.	„ 40 & 50	
Shell do.	„ 20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	„ 3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	„ 1	8

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	„ 10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	„ 8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	„ 8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	„ 3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	„ 2	0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	„ 5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	„ 5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	„ 4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	„ 5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO, LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ASPINALL'S
Colors Exquisite.
Surface like Porcelain
ENAMEL.

READY FOR USE.
Per tin Re. 1-4.
PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

For Painting New or Renovating Old Furniture of every description, Wicker Chairs, Tables, Hot Water Cans, Buckets, Birdcages, Brackets, Bedsteads—in fact, any old eyesore can be made into an ornament even by a child in a very short space of of time by using
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.

DRESS SUITS.

"AS NOW WORN."

HOAR & CO.'S "SPECIALITE."
Extra Light Weight.
"SUPERIOR FINISH."

SUPERFINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings .... Rs. 85, Rs. 100.

EXTRA SUPERFINE ROYAL TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, with Rich Corded Silk Breast Facings .... Rs. 120, Rs. 150.

THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk, from Rs. 96.

A SPECIALITY—The lightest cloth made, FINE BLACK ZEPHYR. Rs. 120.

The NEW CLUB DINING JACKET or "SEMI DRESS" Coat, combines the appearance of Dress with comfort of Lounge .... Rs. 40 to 60.

Damp-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit .... from Rs. 36.

SPECIAL CASH OR V. P. P. DISCOUNT 12½ per cent. = 2 annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, &c. } BOMBAY.

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WINE SHIPPERS.

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GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."

RS. 650 CASH.

Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra ;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to

J. NEUBERG BOMBAY.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER, 1888.
Under the patronage of Lieut.-Col. COLLINGWOOD, and Officers of the 2nd Glo'ster Regiment and Royal Artillery.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
GREAT SUCCESS ! GREAT SUCCESS ! !
THUNDERING APPLAUSE
OF
MISS JEWEL DEANE'S
BIJOU VARIETY COMPANY,
In Their Charming Character.
SONGS & DANCES.

Tickets can be had at Messrs. GREEN and READ'S, Apollo Bunder; also of the COLOUR and PAY-SERGEANTS, 2nd Glo'ster Regiment, and Royal Artillery.
Reserved Seats at Miss JEWEL DEANE'S, Victoria Family Hotel, opposite Gymkhana.
Prices : Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
Soldiers in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors open at 8 p.m.—To commence at 9 p.m.

SIGNAL VICTORY
OVER
OUR RIVALS in the FIELD !
ASK FOR
OUR ENTIRELY REVISED PRICE-LIST.

FORGET NOT !
FORGET NOT ! !
FORGET NOT ! ! !
THE TIME
DUE FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
1ST JANUARY, 1889.

THE only Firm in India that supplies the Cheapest and with greatest despatch and punctuality.

To avoid delay in the transmissiom of our Orders to London for Supplies of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodica's, we beg most respectfully to remind our Customers, Local and Up-country, that the last day of sending in Subscriptions is the 29TH NOVEMBER, 1888.

CHRISTMAS CARDS !
CHRISTMAS CARDS ! !
CHRISTMAS CARDS ! ! !
CARDS BY RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS.
CARDS BY SIDNEY J. SAUNDERS.
CARDS BY PARIS AND GERMAN MAKERS.
A Suitable Present to Friends at Home.
Splendid Collections of Carbon Photos. of known Actresses, &c.

LETTS'S DIARIES !
LETTS'S DIARIES ! !
LETTS'S DIARIES ! ! !
FOR 1889.
PRICE-LIST POST FREE.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SENSITIZED PAPER.

EDWARDS XL. BRAND.
Fresh Shipment just opened out.
Quality Guaranteed.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

PHOTO. DRY PLATES.

New Shipments of
All the Leading Brands.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Further Shipment just to hand.
All Orders Promptly Executed.

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FLORAL TOILETTE SETS,

IN ENAMELLED IRON,
Exceedingly Handsome.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

FOLDING CAMP COTS.

SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL.
Folds and Packs up
Compactly into a Small
Canvas Bag,
Invaluable to all District Officers.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
REFUSE ASHES FOR SALE.

THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, 28th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 7 lots of Refuse Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla ; where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within 15 days from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th November, 1888.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of MULA ABDUL KARIM LARY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, and MULA MAHOMED HUSEN LARY, of Bunder Abas, Mahomedan Inhabitant, who lately carried on business at Bombay, together in Partnership under the Name and Style of MULA ABDUL KARIM, adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that GHELLA KALLIANJEE, the Petitioning Creditor, and all other Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents do appear before this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December, next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, either in person or by counsel, and show cause, if any they have, why the order made in this matter, on the 28th day of July, 1887, (whereby it was ordered that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, and that they, the said Insolvents, should, within thirty days from the said twenty-eighth day of July, file a Schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in Schedule C annexed to the Indian Insolvent Act,) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon, should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated this 7th day of November, 1888.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 15th day of November, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACCABE IN INDIA.

FREDERIC THE FIRST AND ONLY
MACCABE,
THE FAMOUS MUSICAL TROUVIRE, VOCALIST VENTRILOQUIST, AND CHARACTER DELINEATOR,
Will make his first
APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
At the
NOVELTY THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, Nov. 19.

When he will present his World-renowned Entertainment
"BEGONE DULL CARE,"
In which he will display his marvellous power of changing the voice, figure and face in the impersonation of numerous characters with humorous monologue, songs and appropriate scenery and appointments.

"MACCABE has had many imitators as what successful and original man has not ? They have imitated the style of his Entertainment, and the selection of his characters, but what they have purloined from him they have always missed the point of, and what has been their own, has not had much excellence."—*Birmingham Mail.*

IN HIS FAMOUS ENTERTAINMENT,
"BEGONE DULL CARE,"
"A Musical, Ventriloquial, and Sartorial Melange, in which he will include his latest novelty,
"THE MAGIC STATUE,"
A Musical and Terpsichorean Commedietta, in which
MDLLE. MINNIA
(Will appear as the Statue, La Madrilena, and the Highland Laddie.

PRICE OF ADMISSION :
Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and As. 8.

Plan may be seen, and Seats booked, at SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.
Doors open at 8, Performance commences at 9 p.m.

T. V. TWINNING,
Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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For particulars apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE PRESS.—The SERVICES of an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN of education, about 35 years of age, are REQUIRED in the capacity of Editor of an independent and liberal journal of old standing in India. He should have a wide knowledge of India and sympathy with its people ; undoubted literary ability ; and excellent habits of business. Salary Rs. 1,000 a month. Address "PROPRIETOR," care of

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INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand, Choice and Select Stock of Gold and Silver Jewellery; Bombay and Surat Sandal Wood and Inlaid Boxes ; Indian and Chinese Curios ; Benares Brass Ware ; Indian Dhurries and Foolkaries, &c., &c. Largest Stock to select from.

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FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

THE property of J. McLEOD CAMPBELL, Esq., C.S., Collector of Bombay, proceeded to England.

An English-built Canoe-shaped LANDAU, in good order, with Self-acting Hood and a Pair of Grey Walers and Harness complete.

An English-built Circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, and a Good Steady Grey Arab Horse and Harness. The Horse goes in Single and Double Harness.

An English-built VICTORIA, with a moveable Coach-box and a pair of well-matched Bay Arab HORSES, fast trotters, the property of another gentleman.

A Flea-bitten Grey Waler HORSE, up to weight, and perfectly quiet to ride, on parade.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, on Dady Sett's Hill, Cumballa, formerly in the occupation of J. McLeod Campbell, Esq., C.S., for one or two years.

Apply to

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CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
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'XMAS NOVELTIES, worth having

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Medows-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

FANCY FAIR.

A FANCY FAIR, in aid of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, will be held early in January next. It is under the patronage of H. E LADY REAY, and H. R. H. the DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, has been graciously pleased to consent to open it. Many influential Ladies, both English and Native, interested in the Institution, have kindly promised to take Stalls. Amongst the other Attractions will be a Fish Pond and a *Cafe Chantant* some of the best Bombay Musical Celebrities have kindly consented to assist.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.
October, 1888.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOR SALE.—A VERTICAL, 10 H. P. LAUNCH ENGINE, with Multitubular Boiler, both in good order, recently removed to make room for a more powerful Engine and Boiler. May be seen at the Port Trust Workshops, Clerk Bunder. Tenders for the purchase of the same to be forwarded to the Undersigned. The Acting Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 14th November, 1888.

TENTS ! TENTS ! ! TENTS ! ! !
ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

A LARGE number of new and second-hand Tents always on hand, for sale and hire, on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY (the largest Tent Manufacturer in India), at the Tent Manufactory, Old Imambara, Bombay.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE SEASON 1888-9.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of Informing their LOCAL and MOFUSSIL Constituents of the ARRIVAL of their NEW GOODS for all DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings, Angola and Cheviot Suitings, Fancy Trouserings, Vestings, Bedford Cords all Shades ; Khakee Cord for Regimental Breeches, Whip-cords for Riding, Brown and Black Velveteens, Blue Serges, Broad Cloths, India Tweeds, etc.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Oxford Cloths, the Genuine article ; French Cambrics ; Silk and Wool Wove Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, all thoroughly shrunk ; Spun Silk, plain and striped.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks, Plain and Fancy Merino Socks, Coloured Cashmere Lamb's-wool and Hand-knitted Socks, Merino, Lamb's-wool and Cotton Stockings for Sportsmen, Black Silk and Fancy Striped Socks for Dress.

SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, &c.

Knot Scarves, Pin Scarves, Bows, &c., all of the latest Fashions, Braces, French and English, French Kid Gloves, Gent's White, Lavender, and Dogskin, Ladies' Dogskin Gloves, 4 Buttons, Ringwood, Cloth, White Lisle Gloves, Kid Gloves Lined, Scarf Adjusters, Silk Sock Suspenders, Shirt Sleeve Clips, &c., &c.

HATS AND HELMETS.

Black Silk Hats for Dress, Drab Tall Hats, Black Felt Hats, Brown, Fawn, Drab Ladies' Helmets and Felt Hats, Hawkes's Regulation Helmets, Hunting Hats, Ellwood's Helmets, Drab and White, Tweed Hats, and Caps for Travellers in great variety.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Rail Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Air-tight Boxes, Tin Cases, Solid Leather Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, Hold-alls, Gladstone Bags, Hand Bags, Riding Belts, Money Belts, Fitted Gladstone Bags, Despatch Boxes, Helmet Cases.

RUGS, MAUDS, DRESSING GOWNS, &c.

Austrian Striped Rugs ; Scotch Mauds, a splendid assortment ; Blankets, Scarlet and White ; Real Eider-down Quilts, Eider-down Feather and Horse-hair Pillows.

White Turkish Dressing Gowns, Oxford Cloth, and a choice lot of Tweed Dressing Gowns.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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THE largest and most complete collection of Books on all subjects in Western India, arranged in one of the largest, coolest, and handsomest shops in India.

New Books by every mail, orders for Books not in stock sent to England by every mail.

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of all descriptions
Engraving, Die-sinking, Colour-stamping, Copperplate-printing done on the premises.

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Agents for ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY.

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by WINSOR AND NEWTON.

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Optician to the National Rifle Association.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER DESPATCH BOXES.

'XMAS CARDS ! 'XMAS !
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,
in great variety.
MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
IVORY TOILET SETS
Suitable for Presentation.
STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY,
PICTURES,
Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., &c.
LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs.	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	"	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	"	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves		675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ...	"	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	"	87
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made...	"	1,550
THE "COLLAR AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	"	1,350

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN JUGGONNATH SUDASHIVJEE STREET, GIRGAUM.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Karamsey Poonjabhai, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 11th June, 1885, and a deed of further charge, dated 24th November, 1885, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Vinayek Anunta, the following :—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate in Juggonnath Sadashivjee Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the oart called or known as Puttack Wady, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement about 162 and five-ninths square yards, and bounded on the north by the property of Ballajee Janardhanjee, on the south by the property of Maneck Juggonath, on the east by the oart of Pandurang Wittoba, and on the west by the public road, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 531, new No. 2577, old Survey No. 536, new Survey No. 7818, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 52, new Ward No. 952, and Street No. 9.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, November 19, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on the undermentioned dates at 4 p.m., the undermentioned immovable property, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Damjee Chaghar, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Joshi Bhimjee Harriram, pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgagee, bearing date the 1st day of August 1888, and made between the said. Joshi Bhimji Harriram of the one part, and the said Damji Chagar of the other part.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH DECEMBER 1888, AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Elphinstone land estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurment 297 3-9 square yards, together with the godown, a stable and other buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Clive Third Row, on or towards the south by Clive Second Row, on or towards the east by land leased to Nensey Heerjee, and on or towards the west by land leased to Ahmed Hajee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of land Revenue, under No. 3,186 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. and are situate in the sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Joshi Bhimjee Harriram.

ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH DECEMBER, 1888, AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, (of which Haji Abdool Latiff Balladina is the lessor, situate at Worlee in the island of Bombay, on the west side of Cleveland Road in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 2,720 square yards, together with the messuages, tenements, or chawls standing thereon, and bounded on the north by the land belonging formerly to the Bombay Ice Co., Ld., but now of the said Haji Abdeol Latiff Balladina, on the south and west by land belonging to the late Henry Cleveland, Esq , and on the east by the Cleveland Road aforesaid, and which said premises are registered in the Collector's books under No. 1-3226, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Goshi Bhimji Harriram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messr. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Attorneys to the said mortgagee, or to the undersigned auctioneers.—Dated this 19th day of Novembber, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, Nov. 19th 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhoties
5 cases prints.
4 " white dhoties.
9 " Danish butter in 7 lbs. tins.
2 " " in 14 "
5 " " in 28 "
20 bales grey twist.
5 " T red " No. 2 to 30.
1 " " " Nos. 8 to 20.
1 centre show case.
1 English cottage pianoforte, 7 octaves, as good as new.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. H. P. TODD, consisting of wearing apparel, spoons and forks, knives, cruet frame, candlesticks, silver spoons, tin trunk, portmanteaux, &c.

On account and at the risk of Moolchund Govindjee and Gokaldas Vulubdas—

M N & Co 1225 9082—1 case 12 pieces fancy worsted.
M N & Co 1226 9083—1 do. do. do.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Joosub, Hajee, Ally—
436 B & Co 1 Case 21 pieces velvet fashionable colours.
On account and at the risk of Remu ala Motun—
87B & Co 1 case 128 packets Morton's brown Windsor soap
On account and the risk of Hajee Esmail Hajee Moladina—
1 case cut pilots.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Tyeb Adam—
H T A—2 casks small tumblers.
On account of the concerned—
91 boxes cigars.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built victoria on Cee spring, quite new.
1 do. double-seated brougham.
1 do. high-wheeled dog cart.
1 do. new office shigram.
1 do. light park phaeton suitable for a single horse.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR GYMKHANA FLANNEL, COATING, TWEED AND CASHMERE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

Ex. s. s. Thames.
23 pieces Gymkhana flannel.
114 pieces colored silk finish.
45 pieces double width coating.
11 pieces single width fancy tweed,
31 pieces single width Cashmere.
40 pieces single width colored coating.

The pieces will be sold singly, to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Mill, at Tank Bunder, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.—

About 125 tons superior teak scantlings, boards, and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture of the latest design, best electro-plated ware, superior porcelain ware, rich glassware, by Treacher, a first-rate 12-stops harmonium by Soundy and Co., a D. B. B. L. gun by Rodha and Co., a large size bagatelle table with balls, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's duplex table and hanging lamps, China and Satsoma flower vases, &c., the property of G Jacob, Esq., C.S.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.
CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM AND Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION
BY BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m.—

The above consignment of books which can be seen, and catalogues obtained on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Latham & Co. Also a few law and other books.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, (first-floor) the valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, cutlery, pictures, ice-box, lady and gentleman's saddles, table ornaments, books, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SPECIALLY FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Extraordinary opportunity. Important to Private Persons and Dealers.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p. m.

A large and splendid consignment of silver, silver gilt, and gold inlaid and sterling silver jewellery, just arrived from Europe, per P. and O. Steamer. A most admirably selected lot of bracelets, brooches, pins, links, lockets, &c., will be sold off in lots to suit private buyers and dealers. All new jewellery well worth inspection, the cheapest first class jewellery, ever imported. Property of a firm selling off all their stock at any sacrifice.

Will be on view on and after Tuesday, the 20th inst.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

SALE of very valuable landed property in Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dorabjee Nanabhai Wadia and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, Messrs. CRAWFORD and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December, 1888, at 4 p.m , on the premises, sell by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the undermentioned property :—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors for Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhai Wadia, and Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors for Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, or to the Auctioneers.

All that piece of land, admeasuring 1,213 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos 13 and 14, bounded on the east by a Sweeper's passage on the west by Cowasjee Patel Street, on the north by Todd Street, on the south by the property known as the Patel's family house, and which said premises have for many years past been in the occupation of the heirs of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 19, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Imported by C. G. Baldock, from Australia, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company's stables.

25 horses will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

A rare chance to secure first class horses at cheap rate.

1 bay mare, IM nr. shr., 5 years, 14 hds. in., a good mare for victoria.
2 brown geld, C-DY nr. shr., 5 years, 15 hds. in., will make a good dog-cart mare.
3 ches. mare, BX nr. shr., 5 years, 15 hds. in., a good horse for a brougham.
4 grey geld, J nr. shr., 5 years, 15-1 hds. in., a splendid hack thoroughly broken.
5 grey mare, O shr. saddle., 5 years, 15-1 hds. in., a first-rate mare for a brougham.
6 white geld, ID-Y nr. shr., 5 years, 15-2 hds. in., a splendid horse for a dog-cart.
7 bay mare, TG nr. shr., 5 years, 13-3 hds. in., will make a good polo pony.
8 grey geld, Y nr. shr., 5 years, 15-3 hds. in., a magnificent horse for brougham.
9 brown geld, MC nr. shr., 5 years, 15 hds. in., a first rate hack.
10 skew bald geld, W nr. shr., 5 years, 15 hds. in., a splendid dog-cart horse well broken.
11 bay mare, VL nr. shr., 5 years, 15-1 hds. in., will make a good dog-cart mare.
12 bay mare, IAI-C nr. shr., 5 years, 15-1 hds. in., will make a good brougham mare.
13 ches. geld, JR nr. off shr., 6 years, 15 hds. in., thoroughly broken and a perfect hack.
14 bay geld, B nr. shr., 6 years, 14-3 hds. in., thoroughly made hack.
15 brown geld, WL nr. shr., 5 years, 15-2 hds. in., capital hack.
16 grey geld, L-U nr. shr., 5 years, 15 hds. in., will make good hack.
17 bay mare, W 4 nr. shr., 5 years, 15-2 hds. in., thoroughly broken and a magnificent pair.
18 bay geld, D-E nr. shr , 6 years, off. 15-2 hds. in., thoroughly broken and a magnificent pair.
19 grey mare, DG nr. shr., 4 years, 15 hds. in., excellent hack.
20 bay geld, E-3 nr. shr., 5 years, 14-3 hds. in., make a good dog-cart horse.
21 bay geld, HM nr. shr., 5 years, 14-3 hds. in., perfectly quiet and a first class.
22 grey mare, ID-Y nr. shr., 5 years, 15 hds. in., will make good charger, nearly thoroughly.
23 brown geld, 22 nr. shr., 6 years, 15-2 hds. in., thoroughly broken and a first class pair.
24 brown geld, V-JC-C nr. shr., 6 years, 15-2 hds. in., thoroughly broken and a first class pair.
25 grey mare, JU nr. shr., 4 years, 15-1 hds. in., will make first class charger, being thoroughbred by Sydneydam Snowdrop by Snowdon.

Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, situated at Girgaum Breach Candy Road.

On TUSDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Sitanath Gopinath Ankya, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Gunpatrao Mahadhowrao and Pootlajee Mahadnowrao, the mortgagors, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the East side of Girgaum Breach Candy Road at Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bhulleshwar, containing by admeasurement 310 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Bhagvantrao Venkeyjee, on or towards the West by the said Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the property of the late Succaram Nillajee, and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to the late Moroba Sadashewjee, and now by the new building belonging to Messrs. Ardasar Bazonjee and Sorabjee Bazonjee, pleaders, which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 44, New No 259, old Survey No 394 and new Survey No 259, and which said dwelling-house was formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under No 645, and is now assessed under Ward Nos 4212-13 and Street Nos 383-85, and Ward No 4214 and street No 2, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and others.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Mr. Khandarao Morojee, Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th, and THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, made to order by "Wimbridge," also English-made furniture, specially made to order, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, and lamps, complete, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Scheidmayer and Soehne, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich Doulton, Kanga and Satsoma table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong English-built glass-fronted brougham, gentleman's saddles and bridles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c. the property of the late Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Mazagon Bunder Road, Mazagon.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premise by order of Awabai, widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Naralwalla, the administratrix, with the will annexed of the property and credits of Cawasjee Hormusjee Naralwalla, deceased, and on account and risk of Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla, the following valuable landed property :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Mazagon Bunder Road at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 718 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 206, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, in the sub-district of Mandvi, and bounded on the east by the house of Manvel Gonsalves, on the west by the Lawrence DeLima Street, on the north by the Dockar Street, and on the south by the Mazagon Bunder Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuages, tenement or stable standing thereon, situate on the Mazagon Bunder Road, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 984-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 207, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4 in the sub-district of Mandvi, and bounded on the east or north by the Mazagon Bunder Road, on the west by the Government vacant ground, and on the south by the sea.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November 19, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, for the Construction of a Double-Storeyed Godown in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay, on the 3rd December, 1888, at 1 o'clock, and will be opened on the same day in the presence of such Tenderers as may be present.

2. The contract documents, &c., can be seen and blank forms of tenders obtained at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.

3. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the tender is Rs. 100 and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

4. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

5. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

C. N. CLIFTON, C. E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay.
Ex. Engr's Office, M. W. Dept., Bombay, 10th November, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 122 OF 1887.

BHAWANISHUNKER MANGESH, residing at Girgaum Back Road, BABAJEE GOPAL, residing at Breach Candy Road, and JAYANTIBAI, widow of the late SUKHARAM ARJUN, residing at Girgaum, at Girgaum Back Road, all of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said SAKHARAM ARJUN, deceased ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ROOSTAMJEE MERWANJEE NARELWALA, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing in Lawrence de Lima Street, at Mazagon, in Bombay ....Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-eighth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, the undermentioned immoveable property WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction, before George Haughton Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Bhawanishunker Mangesh, Babajee Gopal and Jayantibai, Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Sakharam Arjun, deceased, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Rustomjee Merwanjee Narelwalla, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement Five Thousand square yards or thereabouts, being a part of Narelwadi, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 39, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 41, situate at Mount Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, fronting on the east side of the said Road, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the north and east by the property of Bachoobai, widow of Merwanjee Nowrojee Narelwalla, on the south by the property of Cowasjee Ashburner, and on the west by the said Mount Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Jeewan Khan and others as tenants, thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, No. 10, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of September, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

FOR SALE, a fast running STEAM-CUTTER, called "Woodlark," fitted with a new Boiler complete. A splendid opportunity for Rajahs and Chiefs for excursions and trips in Lakes and Rivers. For Price and further particulars apply to

MESSRS. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Next door to *Times of India* Office, Bombay
Dated 24th October, 1888.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 5-30 p.m.
Lecture: Arya Sudharmodaya Sabha, Madhav Baug, 6 p.m.
Maccabe's Performance, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th :—Sirdhana (s), from Calcutta ; and I. M. S. Dalhousie, Aden.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 17th :—Huzara (s), for Karachi and London ; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie ; H. M. S. Serapis, Aden and Portsmouth ; City of Canterbury (s), Liverpool ; Venetia (s), China ; Goalpara (s), Rangoon and Moulmein ; and Busheer (s), Marmagoa. Yesterday :—Iran (s), for Liverpool.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Werneth Hall and City of Canterbury left the dock on the 16th, and the s.s. Huzara and Venetia on the 17th instant.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Drumburlie entered the dock on the 16th instant.

Maccabe.—We would remind our readers that the ever popular Maccabe opens this evening at the Novelty Theatre.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Bushire direct per H. M. I. S. Lawrence will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p. m., to-day.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Stora will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p. m., to-day.

Arya Sudharmodaya Sabha.—The second lecture in connection with the Sabha will be delivered by the well-known Maharaj Shri Devkinundanacharyajee of Kamwan, at Madhav Bag, to-day, at 6 p.m. Subject.—Development of Vaishnav Sect. All Hindu gentlemen are requested to attend.

Carriage Accident.—On Friday evening, while Mr. N. R. Kuthoke and Mr. P. Ardasir Wadia were driving along from Cumballa Hill, the horse suddenly took fright, bolting away with the carriage, which was upset, and precipitating the occupants into the road, severely injuring Mr. Kuthoke. Fortunately Drs. Cama and F. Bahadurjee rendered timely assistance.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Byjee, woman, aged 20 years. Deceased was one of the two wives of a mill labourer living in DeLisle Road. Both used to have frequent quarrels. On Friday morning deceased was found lying unconscious and breathing heavily, suffering from the effects of opium. She was removed to the hospital where she died. On Thursday afternoon, deceased went to the shop of an opium vendor at Byculla and purchased half a tola of opium. A verdict of suicide by opium was recorded.

Accidents on Boardship.—A coal labourer, named Sootanah Jothee, employed on board the s. s. J. Head, on Saturday last accidentally fell into the hold of that vessel, and was severely injured. He was picked up in an unconscious state, and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition.—A day labourer, named Raimut Arkanah, employed board on s. s. Purulia, while working on board that vessel on Saturday last, a sling of five bags of grain, which was being hoisted, knocked him down from the main deck into the hold of the vessel, and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is also lying in a precarious state.

A Dishonest Servant and his Accomplices.—Luximon Yesso, a servant to Rosa Wies, living in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, and two others, Saya Rowjee and Rowjee Balloo, were charged on Saturday last, by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, Luximon with stealing wearing ap parel, valued at Rs. 14-8, the property of his mistress, on the 10th instant, and the latter two with dishonestly receiving, concealing, and disposing of the same, knowing it to have been stolen. They were all convicted. Luximon Yessoo and Saya Rowjee, being old offenders, were sentenced to six and twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively, and the third prisoner, who is a novice, to one month's simple imprisonment.

Inquests.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the morgue, touching the death of Hunmunta Sayna, aged 11 years, employed at a mill, at Chinchpoogly. On Thursday morning he left his house at Cammateepoora for his work, but did not return home in the evening. A search being instituted, his body was found floating in a quarry-hole, off Ripon Road. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.—An other inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue, touching the death of a Portuguese man, name unknown. Deceased was an aged mendicant, and was often seen begging for alms at Matoonga. He generally put up at the dhurumsalla near the Wittoba Temple, at Matoonga. On Saturday afternoon his body was found floating in a well near by the dhurumsalla in an advanced state of decomposition. An open verdict was recorded.

The Friendly Union.—A correspondent writes :—The members of this well-known club held a valedictory dinner on last Saturday, in honour of Mr. Muncherji M. Moola-Feroze on the occasion of his departure for England. The club's pavilion was beautifully decorated and illuminated, and an Italian band was in attendance. Covers were laid for fifty. After dinner was over Mr. Furdoonji P. Pavri, B. A., LL.B., the president of the club, gave the toast of the guest in a highly felicitous speech, and expressed his appreciation of Mr. Moola-Feroze's services to the club. He further said that in Mr. Moola-Feroze the club would lose temporarily a genial and an agreeable companion, and wished him a happy journey and success in his business. Mr. Moola-Feroze in replying to the toast, was evidently much affected by the manifestations of his friend's good-will and sympathy for him, and thanked them heartily, and wished long life and prosperity to the Union. Mr. J. B. Sanjana, B.A., then proposed the toast of the steward, Mr. Rustom N. Vachagandi. The dinner was followed by instrumental and vocal music by the members which continued till the small hours of the morning.

Fatal Railway Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Grant Road Station, touching the death of Prag Muckun, aged 60 years. He was supported by his son, and lived with him at Girgaum Back Road. Deceased left his house at 4 p.m., on Saturday saying he was going out for a walk. At about 4-30 p. m. soon after an up goods train, composed of about 40 loaded waggons, had been shunted on to the No. 1 siding, west of the goods yard of the Grant Road Railway Station, deceased was found lying across the rails under the 15th waggon, with his head almost completely severed from the body. Evidently fourteen of the other loaded waggons had passed over him. The porter, Luximon Condoo, who was at the points and gave the signal to the goods train for to proceed on to the siding, in his evidence said, that if a man was lying on the rails where deceased was found, he could not see him from his points. The verdict was, "That the death of Prag Muckun was caused by injuries received by his having been run over by a railway waggon, he having previously laid himself down on one of the rails."

The Murderous Assault on a Wife.—The Parsee named Rustomji Ruttonji, who lately committed a murderous assault on his wife, in Barber Lane, Fort, was placed on Saturday, before Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Frere, who appeared as Public Prosecutor, said the woman, being still in hospital, was unable to attend the court in person. The magistrate said that her dying declaration had already been taken in the presence of the prisoner, who was given an opportunity of cross-examining her, if he chose. The first witness was a Parsee priest, named Cowasji Ratanji Camdin, who deposed to having seen the woman lying at the feet of the prisoner, who had a knife in his hand. The woman's face and head were covered with blood, and she was bleeding profusely. A Borah next deposed to having sold the knife which was produced in court, to a Parsee, but he could not say if that was the prisoner. Inspector Grey said, that on the 8th instant, the prisoner came to his quarters in Cowasji Patel Street, and said he had a stabbed his wife. His clothes were saturated with blood. He at once took the prisoner in custody, and went with him to Barber Lane, where he saw the woman lying on the road, with a knife beside her. The woman was immediately taken to the hospital. Dr. Easdon, House Surgeon, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, who had treated the woman, described the wounds she had received. She had been making a fair progress towards recovery, but on Friday evening her case suddenly took a bad turn, and she was in danger of her life. The magistrate has adjourned the case till to-day.

Assaulting a Bailiff.—On Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, the case of Peter Baptista vs. Tyebally Alibhoy, was called on for hearing, before Mr. P. Ryan, in which the complainant, a bailiff of the Small Cause Court, charged the defendant with assaulting him on the 29th September last, in the execution of his duty. Mr. DeSouza appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Shamrao Rele for the defence. The case for the prosecution was that on the 29th September last, the bailiff, accompanied by three Marwarrees, had gone to a thread reeling factory at Duncan Road, to execute a writ of attachment, issued by the Court of Small Causes, at the instance of the Marwarrees against the property of the accused's father, Allybhoy Hakimjee. When the bailiff and the Marwarrees went to the factory, they saw from the road many persons in the factory, and apprehending a disturbance the bailiff went to the nearest police station for assistance, which, however was not given him. They thereupon returned to the factory, and the bailiff proceeded to execute the warrant when he was assaulted and thrown down the staircase on to the road. The bailiff, in consequence sustained very severe injuries as was deposed to by Mr. Gallagher, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital. In defence it was urged that the bailiff was not assaulted, but that he had slipped and injured himself. The Magistrate upon the evidence convicted the defendant, and, in disposing of the case remarked that the defendant had been guilty of a serious offence, inasmuch as he had assaulted and obstructed a public servant in the execution of his duty. He further remarked that the Borahs in Bombay had recently become a lawless set, having no respect for Government or its officers. He sentenced the defendant to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and further ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's similar imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, to be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 13th instant :—

HAWKERS' LICENSES.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 6th November, stating that a variety of petty tradesmen, such as tailors, shoemakers, hosiers, &c., have been permitted to visit vessels in the docks for the purpose of supplying officers and crews with anything they may require in the way of clothing, &c., and that this has been found a convenience by those on board ship. He states that a limited number of persons supplying tea, fruit, sweetmeat and other refreshments have also been given a like permission for the convenience of the dock officers, labourers and others employed on the premises, and that in order to have some control over these people as well as to prevent extortion by dock peons and others, it is proposed to register the names, addresses, and callings of such dealers as proposed to come regularly to the dock, and on being satisfied of their respectability to grant them a pass according to a form which he submits. Petty dealers who only occasionally come to the dock will, the Superintendent states, get a permit for each visit.

Resolution.—The action proposed to be taken by the Dock Superintendent is approved, but in the form of pass there seems to be no need for the trustees to confer upon Customs officers the right of search. This right with regard to Port Trust and police establishments should be restricted to officers above the rank of peons or native constables.

BUNDER AND WHARF FEES.

Read letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Co., dated 15th September, 1888, enquiring whether steamers entering the harbour with passengers and cargo calling at Mody Bunder for water and at the same time landing passengers or cargo will only be charged one rupee for right to take water. Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 21st September, 1888. Read minutes by members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—In order to meet the somewhat unusual circumstances which have arisen, the following alterations should, subject to approval of Government, be made in the Tonnage Fees and "Basin Rents" chargeable at the bunders. In charge No. 2 (page 22 of Rate Book) the words "other than steamers" should be inserted after "coasting vessels," and in the last line of charge No. 1 the words "and coasting should be inserted between "ferry" and "steamers," and after the word "steamers" should be added "up to 185 feet long coming alongside the wharf for embarking or disembarking passengers, each, monthly Rs. 100, and over 185 feet long Rs. 125." Then to meet the case of steamers casually using the wharfs or undergoing repairs. "Ferry and coasting steamers up to 185 feet long lying alongside the wharf for embarking or disembarking passengers or while repairs are being effected for each day or part of a day, Rs. 10; over 185 feet long, Rs. 15." These latter rates should take the place of that sanctioned by trustees' resolution No. 21, dated 10th January, 1888, and by Government notification No. 5, dated 23rd January, 1888.

It should be explained to Messrs. Shepherd & Co. that if a vessel goes to the Bunder for water only she pays only Re. 1 under rule 16, page 26, and that as the rules now stand there is no provision for a vessel going to the Bunder to embark or disembark passengers only occasionally, but that a rule to provide this has now been passed and submitted to Government for sancton.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th October, submitting application by Mr. Hajee Joosub Ayeb for a lease for 50 years of 387 8-9th square yards land on Appollo Reclamation from 1st November, at Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years, and and Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years. The Traffic Manager states that the applicant proposes to erect on 309 square yards of the land a building of four floors at a cost of Rs. 16,000, and he recommends that the lease be granted.

Resolution.—The lease may be granted.

THE BOMBAY-CALCUTTA TRADE.

Read letter from the chairman Calcutta Merchants, Association, dated 10th November, stating that the shed space, at Mody Bunder, is not sufficient for the Calcutta trade, and asking that the jowlee shed, which was recently burnt down, be replaced by a permanent structure. Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 12th November, pointing out that the jowlee shed, recently destroyed by fire, was put up to meet a temporary emergency when large cargoes of rice were expected at the time the monsoon was expected to burst, and when there was no other sheltered accommodation available. The Traffic Manager points out wherein the present circumstances differ, and considers that the shed is not now such a necessity as it was when erected.

Resolution.—The chairman of the Calcutta Merchants' Association should be informed that it does not appear to be necessary to provide more than the present shed accommodation at Mody Bunder.

A copy of a report by the Director-Government Observatory, Colaba, dated 9th November, giving barometer readings and velocity of wind, and stating that there appears to be a cyclonic disturbance out at sea, the centre of which probably bears about W.-N.-W. was laid on the table.

A statement was presented, showing that a sum of Rs. 1,665-4 has been collected for the Municipality on account of toll on carts at Mahim and Sion Causeways from 1st October to 1st November, 1888.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th Nov., 1888.	For week ending 9th Nov., 1887.
Vessels piloted into the harbour	20	19
„ „ out of „ „	16	17
„ transported	13	7
„ attended to	4	

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 9th Nov., 1888.	For week ending 9th Nov. 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered..................	7	9
„ left...................	3	7
„ remaining in dock....	7	14
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered.........	3	
„ left	3	
„ remaining in dock	4	

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

RATE-PAYERS' MEETING IN G WARD, MAHIM.

A representative meeting of the Municipal ratepayers of this Ward was held on Sunday last, at Dr. A. de Silva's School, Dadur. The very Rev. J. B. Fernandes was voted to the chair. The chairman in a neat and appropriate speech explained the object of the meeting, and impressed upon those present the necessity of united action in selecting two candidates for the ensuing elections, such as would be creditable representatives, would keep at heart their interests, and would really represent their cause properly in the Corporation. Past experience, he remarked, had shown that nothing whatever was done by two out of the four representatives they had in former years, and therefore it was very desirable that utmost discretion should be used on this occasion.

Mr. S. J. D'Abreo addressed the meeting, reviewing the events of the last fifteen years, since the Municipal Act of 1872 introduced the elective system into the Municipal administration of Bombay. He pointed out that Drs. Thomas Blaney and P. C. de Souza and Messrs. Janardhan Gopal and Purshotumdas Mungaldas were their representatives. To Dr. Blaney was due the laying down of the Vehar Water pipe. Dr. D. Souza co-operated with the ratepayers, and succeeded in rescinding the tax levied upon cocoanut trees, which, unfortunately, had been reimposed. With regard to the last two gentlemen, he was sorry to say that there was not a single instance of any service rendered to this Ward. He regretted to think that the Ward was in a very backward condition, compared with other parts of the City where improvements in every direction were rapidly going on. The condition of their roads was simply disgraceful, particularly during the rainy season. In his opinion they should be widened and considerably improved, and drains constructed on either side to carry all the filth and rain-water towards the sea. The streets and byelanes leading to the railway station and through the largely inhabited areas should be properly levelled, metalled, and lighted, and water pipes laid down. Mahim, which was once pronounced by medical men as healthy, is now totally condemned. Fever, which was little known in these parts, has been prevailing of late years, and this year it has existed in a fearful epidemic form. The growing nuisance of the sand stone excavations add considerably to the dampness and unhealthiness of the place, and demands the earlist attention of the Municipal authorities. The police arrangements, he continued, are quite inadequate for the purposes of the locality. The number of the population is increasing by leaps and bounds as cotton spinnings, dyeing factories, and several other buildings are rapidly springing up, and it is therefore absolutely necessary that Municipal and Sanitary arrangements must keep pace with these startling changes. Coming now to the most important point of the election of two representatives, he said he did not entertain the least doubt for a moment that there were amongst them local gentlemen quite competent and able to represent the ward, and gentleman with full knowledge of their wants and needs. If such were the case why, he asked, should strangers have the preference. With a view of securing local representatives and the return of resident candidates, he would nominate a number of gentlemen and leave the meeting to select two out of them, viz., Messrs. D. F. de Souza, C. D. Nunes, J. F. d'Aliveira, J. F. Rodrigues, Dr. Bhowanishunker B. Dadurkar, Messrs. Bhai Ramchunder, Bhawookam Ragoba, Venayek Mahadev Jawle, Dr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Lamna, and Mr. Ardeshir Framjee Muwala.

Mr. C. D. Nunes also addressed the meeting at great length, and touched on almost all the points mentioned. He above laid great stress on epidemic fevers prevailing throughout the ward, owing to effluvia arising from the several neglected quarry holes. He further observed that two dyeing factories, erected just in the heart of the populated area, were causing a great nuisance, because the pipes laid down for discharging waste water and other filthy deposits into the sea terminated at a very short distance instead of being carried further out. The stench produced by the discharged matter poisoned the atmosphere, thus causing epidemics. The attention of the Health Officer, he remarked, should be drawn to this forthwith, and means adopted to remedy the evil. With regard to country liquor he said that in former years it was distilled in earthen pots for the most part, but since the formation of the distillery at Dadur it was distilled in copper pots only, and those who consumed it were subjected to various sorts of diseases. He could cite many other instances, which conduced to the unhealthiness of the locality if time had permitted, but he contended himself with pointing out the most important ones only as an illustration. As several candidates were canvassing for votes he would propose one, who, he had every reason to believe, was a most desirable gentleman to represent the ward—that person was Mr. J. F. Fernandes, formerly Deputy Revenue Commissioner and First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, now a Government Pensioner. His long and distinguished career in the Government Service and his efficient administration of the large city of Ahmedabad, and his popularity amongst those citizens were, in his opinion, sufficient guarantee that if elected he would represent their interests with zeal and prudence and attend to the wants of the ward. He further added that Mr. Fernandes was at present connected with the well-known firm of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas and Co. Mr. Bhai Ramchunder, in seconding the above two proposals, said that he fully agreed with what Messrs. D'Abreo and Nunes had said, and he much regretted that their past experience would prevent them from committing similar mistakes in future. It had already been pointed out above that the ward possessed men of ability who were quite capable of representing it in an efficient manner, and on that score he proposed that out of the ten names put forward by Mr. D'Abreo, Dr. B. B. Dadurkar, and C. D. Nunes be selected as representatives of the ward at the ensuing election. After a long discussion it was eventually agreed that Mr. J. F. Fernandes and Dr. B. B. Dadukar stand, and a Committee was appointed to obtain votes for the above two gentlemen, consisting of Messrs. S. G. D'Abreo, Thomas Baptista, J. A. de Alveira, Bhai Ramchunder, Munshi Ebahu, and Juthoowalljee.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

BENGAL.

The Storm.—The storm which burst over Calcutta on Tuesday did not do much damage to property, beyond causing some injury to thatched buildings. The streets were inundated, and traffic was temporarily stopped in some parts. The Maidan was covered with water in some places, and the Circus, which is in course of erection, suffered some damage from the downpour, as also did the Cricket and Lawn Tennis Tents. In the evening, after the rain had ceased, the air was cool and fresh. It seems, indeed, as if the storm were the prelude to our regular cold weather.—*Englishman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

Curious Charge of Intimidation.—A rather sensational case is now before the Magistrate's Court at Allahabad. The plaintiff is a respectable Roman Catholic young lady, and the defendant is the Very Rev. Father Lewis, O. C., Vicar-General. The charge is one of criminal intimidation. It appears that the young lady, feeling herself aggrieved at the action of the Capuchin lay brother in turning her dogs out of the cathedral, prosecuted him for assault. The case was found to be frivolous, and was dismissed. On this, Father Lewis informed the young lady in question that if she had cause for complaint, she should have communicated with the Bishop, and not dragged a small matter, where a clergyman was concerned, into the criminal courts, and he further pointed out that, by her course of action, she had rendered herself liable to certain ecclesiastical penalties. It is from this that the charge of criminal intimidation has arisen. During the course of the trial, evidence was given as to the canon law by an unfrocked priest, named Richard Deefholts, who was called on the part of the prosecution. Deefholts had been under the Bishop, and was unfrocked some months ago.

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

The weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89... £14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1888, to 10th November, 1888.......................... £ 7,716,200
Balance to be remitted from 11th Nov., 1888, to 31st March, 1888 .... £ 6,283,800

The Honorary Secretary, Lady Aitchison Hospital, has received a donation of two hundred and fifty rupees from Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison as a donation towards the Endowment Fund. She has also received a further donation through Sir Charles Aitchison of five hundred rupees as an "Alms offering from a Native Gentleman in the name of Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison."

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

When the Commission sat on Friday, the cross-examination of Thakur was concluded, and further evidence was then led.

Govind Pandurang Thakur was next called and examined by Mr. Jardine. He said:—I am the Head Master of a Vernacular School at Nagar. I am the undivided brother of Ganesh Pandurang, and we live together in Nagar. We lived together in the same way in January 1887. I remember my brother in that month going to Poona. On his return from Poona he told me that he went to Poona to see Mr. Crawford. He said he had an interview with Mr Crawford. Mr. Crawford told him that he was in need of money and demanded money from him. After this he asked me how he should act in the matter, and whether he should pay the money or not. I said that Mr. Crawford was his superior, and as he demanded money from him he should pay him. My brother said Mr. Crawford wanted Rs. 1,000. I had this conversation with him on the same day he returned from Poona. After this my brother withdrew Rs. 1,000 from the Bank, had the cash changed into notes and left for Poona. He did not bring back the money from Poona. He said he had paid the money and returned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity :

Are you a Government servant ?—No. A Municipal servant.

Do you get a pension from Government ?—Yes.

To whom did you make a statement of this matter first ?—I was sent for to Mr. Ommanney's bungalow, and made a statement to him. This was on a Sunday.

Ganesh Narrayen Nagarkur was next called and examined by Mr. Latham. He said :—I am a banker at Nagar. I know the Mamlatdar of Nagar, Ganesh. Pandurang Thakur. Last year in January or February he asked me to get notes of the value of Rs. 1,000. I did so. I had a few notes with me and the rest I brought from the Treasury. I had Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 worth of notes with me. I went to the Treasury myself and brought the notes. I gave Thakur's name. Thakur paid me for the notes. I did not make any entry of this in my book. I do not keep a register of notes.

The Treasury Officer of Nagar was then called and examined by Mr. Jardine. He said :—My name is Venayek Govind Deshmuk. My appointment now is Treasurer in the Huzur Treasury at Nagar. The Mamlatdar's office and the Treasury are in the same compound. Besides the Huzur Treasury there is a Mamlatdar's Treasury at Nagar. The latter is a sub-Treasury. I produce the currency register of notes for Rs. 50 and upwards. Under date the 18th February 1887, I find entry of the issue of five notes of Rs. 100 each to Thakur, Mamlatdar. I was Treasurer at that time. That entry was made under my superintendence.

Babuji Mypat Karkar was called and examined by Mr. Latham. He said :—I am Alienation Assistant to the Commissioner. I know Ganesh P. Thakur, and have known him for 9 years. He occasionally comes to stop with me. He came to me early last year. This was about the end of January. He came about 5 a.m. I saw him when he came. He had some talk with me. He said he had gone to see the Commissioner about two or three days before. That he had heard there was a likelihood of a vacancy either as Native Assistant to the Commissioner, C. D., or Forest Settlement Officer for the Bhore State, and that he had gone to see the Commissioner to urge his claims for either of these appointments. After some conversation the Commissioner had informed him that his claim would be taken into consideration. When he was about to take leave, he was suddenly taken aback by a demand from the Commissioner for a sum of Rs. 1,000. Hanmantrao who was in one of the adjoining rooms was called in, and Thakur was requested to pay the sum to Hanmantrao. Thakur gave no reply, but said that he would think over the subject. The Commissioner requested him to send the money without delay as he was in need of it. Thakur showed me the notes he had brought with him. He then left my place about six a. m. He took the notes with him when he left. He returned in about an hour and said he had paid the money to Hanmantrao. He went to the station from my place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity :

When did you first make a statement about this ?—About the 26th July, to Mr. Kennedy.

Was it after that that you stated upon oath that you had made no statement against Mr. Crawford in Hanmantrao's case ?—Yes. (Mr. Inverarity read the following extract from witness's evidence in the Hanmantrao case :—I have made no statement against Mr. Crawford, and have no intention of doing so.")

After giving your evidence in Hanmantrao's case, you made another statement to Mr. Ommanney ?—Yes. He asked for information, and I made another statement.

Mr. Latham: At the time when you made the statement in Hanmantrao's case, you had already given evidence in Sindekar's case ?—Yes.

What did you mean when you said you had made no statement against M . Crawford ?—I meant I had given no information against Mr. Crawford regarding my own dealings.

(Mr. Latham put in a letter from the Private Secretary to Government, dated the 15th June 1886, to Mr. Crawford, asking him whether certain men were not eligible for the Post of Deputy Collector. The first name was Thakur's).

This closed the Thakur case.

THE PARANJPE CASE.

Mr. Latham then addressed the Court. He said :—I now proceed to address the Court on the last of the five charges with which we supplied the defence. It is number ten on the list, and I might call it the Paranjpe case. The charge is that Mr. Crawford, by his Agent, Hanmantrao Rajavendrao, in the months of January or February 1888, received the sum of Rs. 500, and in the months of April or March received a further sum of Rs. 500 from Dajee Balal Paranjpe, awal karkoon of Niphad, to favour the same D. B. Paranjpe, in his official capacity as Commissioner, C. D. I think you will only find Paranjpe mentioned in the list A. A., which is in the printed book. I do not think he appears in either the Graduate or non-Graduate list. The story of that man is that he had been a Mamlatdar a long time back. He had been appointed *sub pro tem* Mamlatdar of Sangamner in the Nassik District as far back as 1880, and became probationary in 1881. While serving that term of probation he did not give satisfaction to the Collector, Mr. Elphinstone. The Assistant Collectors seem to have reported favourably of him; but Mr. Elphinstone seems to have taken a decided view against him. There was a good deal of correspondence about this, but as it will be necessary to put in the whole of it, as I expect there will be some discussion as to Mr. Crawford bringing this man into service again, I need not refer to it in detail. The result of it all was that on the 23rd August, 1882, Mr. Robertson finally came to the conclusion that Paranjpe was quite unfitted to hold the position of Mamlatdar, so he had to revert to his position as Head Karkoon. I need hardly say that he made several attempts to get this dicision reversed, but unsuccessful. In 1884 he got Mr. Woodward to report favourably of him. In January, 1884, Mr. Woodward said that his conduct had been good, and he hoped the Commissioner would see his way to give him his position back. But Mr. Robertson said he could hold out no hopes that he would be again selected to fill the post of Mamlatdar. Your Lordships may recollect that Vinze stated there was a Government Resolution that he should not be appointed. He was correct in the spirit, but not in the letter, for the Government Resolution certainly tried to bar his appointment again. It went even further ; for it barred his appearing for the H. S. Examination, which he had to do to qualify for that position. After that Paranjpe remained quiet for some time. He was Head Karkoon of Nandgaon in 1886, and was unfortunate enough to have his Mamlatdar report him in connection with some criminal case, when he omitted to take a dying deposition, thereby losing the evidence, and was transferred to Niphad on a salary of Rs. 45 per month, which was a reduction of Rs. 5. He seems to have again thought of bettering himself. On the 9th of January, 1887, he presented a petition to Mr. Woodward. That was forwarded to the Commissioner, and the papers were called for by the Commissioner on the 27th January. Meanwhile, Paranjpe proceeded to take his own measures. On the 26th of January he withdrew Rs. 600 from the Savings' Bank, and on the 22nd January he took a month's privilege leave. He employed that privilege leave in going to Poona, and at Poona he got an introduction through Yaderao Sathe to Hanmanrao, and finally it was settled he was to get back to his post of Mamlatdar for the consideration of Rs. 2,000, and before he left Poona he paid Rs. 500 on account to Hanmantrao. He was provided with funds in the Rs. 600 he had brought with him. On the 19th February before the leave had expired Mr. Crawford returned the papers to the Collector with the observation that "Mr. Woodward has from the first been apparently of opinion that the petitioner has been hardly dealt with, and has been willing to give him another trial in a mamlat. If I am right in this supposition and think Mr Woodward is, after his long and personal experience of the petitioner ready to take him again on probation, I will note him for the next acting vacancy." Mr. Woodward said that Paranjpe was reduced only the July previous for a somewhat useless charge : at any rate, the Collector considered that he should qualify by passing the 2nd Departmental Examination before he was appointed, and on the 23nd of February Paranjpe rejoined his appointment at Niphad. On the 21st March, he withdrew Rs. 1,100 from his son's Savings Bank account. He had already paid Rs. 500 to Hanmantrao at Poona, and we find by the *Government Gazette* of the 7th of April, the Commissioner's order being the 28th March, that he is appointed to act at Chandore. On the 15th April, Mr. Frost, Acting Collector, writes a very strong letter against his appointment. He said he had experience of the man's character and hoped that the appointment would not be for long. He recommended that he should be sent to Peint, and the Peint man should be sent to Chandore. Mr. Crawford sanctioned this, and accordingly Sindekar was brought from Peint to Chandore, and Caranjpe was sent to Peint. Meanwhile, Paranjpe on the 15th April withdrew smaller sums of Rs. 50 and Rs. 95 from his own and his son's accounts. Between the 17th and 21st he had joining time, and before that joining time he came to Poona and paid Rs. 1,000 to Hanmantrao. Then again he had a further joining leave from the 4th to the 10th May, when transferred to Peint, and during that time he again visited Poona and again paid Rs. 500, the balance of the Rs. 2,000 to Hanmantrao. The charge states that Rs. 500 was paid in January or February, and Rs. 1,500 in March or April ; but we know that the last Rs. 500 was paid in May ; we do not think it need be altered and may stand as it is. After this he appears to have been very fortunate. His stay at Peint, which is an unpopular place, was short. By the *Gazette* of the 2nd June we find that the Commissioner transferred him to Malshiras in the Sholapore District, and apparently when he reverted, he reverted only for a short time, and was reappointed on the 12th September to officiate as 4th Grade Mamlatdar at Jamkhed in the Nagar District, and from a notification on the 16th February 1888, it appears he was to get full pay. To this day he is *sub pro tem.* Mamlatdar at Jamkhed. This, we say, is a case of a man employed against the opinion of the former Commissioner, against the Government order on the subject, and against the opinion of the Collectors, and is a case of pushing up a man who ought not to have been appointed at all.

After Mr. Latham's address, Dajee Balal Paranjpe was called and examined by Mr. Jardine. He said :—I am now *sub pro tem* 4th grade Mamlatdar at Jamkhed. In 1880, I was appointed *sub pro tem* Mamlatdar at Sangamner in the Nagar District, and I was made probationary on the 1st March 1881. At the end of my probationary year I was not confirmed as Mamlatdar. There was certain correspondence about my confirmation. (Mr. Jardine put in a letter from Mr. Elphinstone to Mr. Robertson, dated 13th March 1882, in which Mr. Elphinstone complained of witness. Another letter from Mr. Robertson to Mr. Elphinstone and several other letters on the same subject that passed between those gentlemen were also put in). I reverted to the post of Head Karkoon at Simner on the 12th October. Shortly afterwards I made an application to the Commissioner. My application was rejected, (application of the 29th January, 1883, and the reply to the application dated 12th March 1883 were put in.) I made another application to Commissioner in January 1884, through the Collector (Petition dated 11th of January 1884 from witness to Mr. Woodward, Collector of Nassik, which was forwarded on the 14th January 1884 was put in.) I passed the L. S. Examination in Oct. 1883, (memo. from Mr. Robertson, 24th January 1884, in which he says he cannot hold out any hopes was put in). I applied to be allowed to go up for the H. S. Examination, and a Government Resolution was passed on that subject. (Government Resolution dated 11th March 1884, prohibiting witness from appearing at the H. S. Examination put in). My next move was from Simner to Head karkoon at Nandgaon on the 29th March 1883, on Rs. 50 a month. I was transferred from Nandgaon to Niphad, the Mamlatdar of Fangiaon havingmade a complaint against me on the 4th June 1886. My pay there was Rs. 45 a month. After that I did not send any petition, but in the month of October or September 1886, I went to Nassik for my own business ; but there learned that if I made some *kut put* I would succeed. In December 1886 I took leave. The leave began from the 22nd January 1887. Before I took leave I made another application through Mr. Woodward. (Petition from witness to Mr. Crawford without date put in with memo. by Mr. Crawford, asking Mr. Woodward to forward all the papers in the case). On 17th January 1887, I withdrew Rs. 600 from my Savings' Bank Account, (I put in the Savings' Bank Book). In the beginning of February I came to Poona, that is five or seven days after my leave commenced. I put up with my cousin, Annant Omkar ; he was a well-to-do gentleman, receiving an annuity from the Hyderabad State. He was an old acquaintance of mine. I went to see Yaderao Sathe. We went to Hanmantrao's, and saw him in the evening. I can't fix the date, it was in February 1887. There was nobody present at the interview. Yaderao told Hanmantrao that I came there to see him on my business, and Yaderao stated my whole case to Hanmantrao. Yaderao then said he had some business and left, leaving Hanmantrao and myself together. Hanmantrao looked at my certificate and papers which I had with me. I said my case should be considered. Hanmantrao said Rs. 3,000 would be required for that. I said it was too much. I had not such a large sum with me. He said he had some other business, and asked me to see him again after three or four days, so I left. I went and saw him again in the evening. We were alone. I had a conversation with him about my case. He again said I must pay Rs. 3,000, but I said I could not. He then asked for Rs. 2,000. I asked him to receive Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500, but he held out for Rs. 2,000. I had not the money with me at the time, but told him I would see about it in a day or two and left. Hanmantrao said he would arrange to get my mamlat back for me. I said I would see him in a day or two, and he said, "Very well, bring the money." I took Rs. 500 with me out of the Rs. 600 which I had drawn from the Savings Bank, and went to Hanmantrao's house in the evening (this was the third visit). No one else was present except Hanmantrao. He asked me if I had brought the money. I told him I had brought Rs. 500 which I give him (they were in notes), and promised to send the balance at my convenience, but he asked me to send it as early as I could. He said if I sent the [illegible] soon my business would be done soon. H[illegible]ntrao said it would probably be done within a fort[illegible]or a month, as I had been a probationary Mamlatdar before. I then went home. I cannot fix the date of this payment, but it was five or six days before the Jubilee preparations which were going on here. I mean five or six days before the Jubilee day. I was in Poona on the Jubilee day. I rejoined at Niphad on the 22nd February. I next came to Poona in April. I withdrew Rs. 1,100 on 21st March 1887, from my son's account in the Savings' Bank. He was about 12 or 13 years old : the account in Lalla Bhagwan (my son's) name is my money. (Savings' Bank Book put in.) I was gazetted to act as fourth Grade Mamlatdar at Chandore on 7th April. (Bombay *Government Gazette* notification, dated 28th March 1887 put in.) I arrived in Poona on the morning of 19th April with Rs. 1,000. I took the money to Hanmantrao's house, the money was in notes. No one was present but Hanmantrao when I gave the money to him. Hanmantrao asked why I did not bring the whole amount as my appointment had been gazetted. I promised to send the balance in a short time, and then left. Before leaving Niphad I drew Rs. 50 from one account and Rs. 95 from another. I went to Chandore, from where I was transferred to Point.

(Letter from Mr. Cross, acting Collector of Nassick, to Mr. Crawford put in) I delivered over charge at Chandore on 3rd May 1887, and took preparatory leave on 4th, joining at Peint on 12th, coming to Poona in the interim. I saw Hanmantrao and paid him the balance of Rs. 500 in notes and cash, making up the Rs. 2,000. I cannot fix the date, but it was before 12th. I got that money this way: there was a balance of Rs. 100 from my first drawing of Rs. 600. There was another balance of Rs. 100 from my second drawing of Rs. 1,100: to that I added the Rs. 50 and Rs. 95 which, as I have stated, I drew. The rest I had in my house. From Peint I was transferred to Malsiras in Sholapore district (*Gazette* containing orders put in). From Malsiras I was transferred on 15th September. I did not revert to my Head karkoonship.

(*Government Gazette* 1887, put in, containing orders to revert to head karkoon, and again to officiate as 4th Grade Mamlutdar). I am still at Jamkhed as Mamlutdar. I joined there on 23rd September 1887. I drew full pay at Jamkhed. The Accountant General made an objection as I had not been gazetted *sub pro tem* Mamlutdar. I made an application through the Collector.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

On Saturday Daji Balal Paranjpe was cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, and in answer to questions, said :—I entered Government service in 1868 or 1869. I was appointed *sub pro tem* and probationary mamlutdar by Mr. Robertson, and had then passed the lower and higher standard examinations. Mr. Hamilton was the Assistant Collector in charge of the taluka of which I was mamlutdar. He was satisfied with the way I performed my duties. Mr. King, the Collector, may also have been satisfied with my work. Mr. Porteous, who succeeded Mr. Hamilton, also made a report that I should be confirmed as mamlutdar. During 26 months I served as mamlutdar I disposed of 312 cases, out of which only six were appealed against and one reversed. Mr. King was Collector for the last eight months in the period I served as mamlutdar. I was not informed of the charges against me, and reported by Mr. Elphinstone, the Collector, without being asked for an explanation. I asked for a copy of the charge against me for explanation. In December, 1884, I received a letter from Mr. Elphinstone, and I sent a copy of it to Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner. Beyond that letter I was not informed by any one of the reasons for being not confirmed as a mamlutdar. My application to Mr. Crawford in January, 1887, was taken by me to Mr. Woodward, who took no objection to forwarding the same to Mr. Crawford. I do not remember having seen Mr. Crawford before I saw Hanmantrao in February, 1887, nor had I seen Hanmantrao before that visit, nor had I offered anything to anybody before I saw Hanmantrao. I know Mr. Crawford had sent for my papers in January before my visit to Hanmantrao. I withdrew Rs. 600 from the Savings Bank on 17th January, 1887. I brought the amount with me to Poona. I knew Yadevrao State for five or seven years. I knew Pendse. When I left Poona, I took with me Rs. 100 back and paid Rs. 500 to Hanmantrao. I did not give Rs. 600, because I told Hanmantrao I had only Rs. 500. There was no correspondence between myself and Hanmantrao between my first or second visits to Hanmantrao. I was gazetted acting mamlutdar in the interval. I had told no one that I had withdrawn Rs. 1,100 from the bank before I came to Poona. I had no notice at the time I withdrew the money that I was to be appointed acting mamlutdar. I did not sent the money to Hanmantrao because I wanted to pay the sum personally. It did not occur to me to send it in a registered letter. I was appointed acting mamlutdar at Niphad by the Collector before Mr. Crawford appointed me as acting mamlutdar. I was acting as mamlutdar for six weeks before I was appointed by Mr. Crawford. I was appointed to act as mamlutdar several times by Collectors after I was degraded by Mr. Robertson. I have still been acting as mamlutdar since July. I came here between 15th and 22nd August. I was sent for. I went and saw Mr. Moore. He gave me a letter and sent me to Mr. Ommanney's bungalow. Mr. Ommanney guaranteed that no harm would come to me if I spoke the truth. After that I made a statement. I knew at that time what was done to other mamlutdars, *viz.*, that those who had made statements were kept in service, while those who did not make statements were suspended. With the exception of Yadevrao, nobody knew about my conversation with Hanmantrao.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham : I know Pendse personally. It takes three or four days to draw money from the Savings Bank at Niphad. The mamlutdar for whom I acted took at first seven days' casual leave, which was converted afterwards into privilege leave. Kalavde and Baput who have not made statements are under suspension.

Yadevrao Krishna Sathe, examined by Mr. Latham, said : I know the last witness Dajee Balal Paranjpe. I remember his coming to Poona in February, 1887. I saw him. He came to my house. He asked me to introduce him to Hanmantrao. I told Hanmantrao that Paranjpe had been appointed a Mamlutdar before, but as Mr. Elphinstone made a report against him, Mr. Robertson reduced him. I said also he was anxious to get back a mamlut, and that he had come to see him (*Hanmantrao*) for that purpose. I asked Hanmantrao to listen to all Paranjpe had to say, and see if he could assist him. While Paranjpe was showing his certificates to Hanmantrao, I left. I did not see Paranjpe again before he left Poona.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : I was not paid anything by Paranjpe or Hanmantrao for the introduction. I first made a statement about Paranjpe on 20th July, after I was suspended. I had not not told anybody about Paranjpe's visit to Hanmantrao before that.

This closed Paranjpe's case.

Mr. Latham then opened the Chowbal case.

The following is the charge against Mr. Crawford in this case:—"That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendrao, on or about the 18th day of June 1888, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 500 from Ramchandra Yeshwant Chowbal, the notified *sub pro tem* mamlutdar of Erandole, in the Khandeish District, as an inducement to show favour to the said Ramchandra Yeshwant Chowbal in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division."

At this stage, the Commission adjourned till Monday.

We have been requested to give publicity to the following telegram from the Secretary to Government to the Hon'ble Mr. Latham, the Advocate-General :—"Please contradict publicly statements in newspapers concerning appointment of Committee to consider expediency of retention in service of Government officers who are witnesses in Crawford case and regarding repudiation by Government of guarantee given by Ommanney. They are utterly devoid of any foundation."

It is reported that Mr. Crawford is suffering from illness, and that the Commission may adjourn to a few days, as he is unable to instruct the defence.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

Simla, Nov. 17.—The pressure has increased slightly at Sibsagar and in he south of the Peninsula and Ceylon, but decreased in all other places. The fall is generally moderate or slight, but is greater in Lower Burma than elsewhere and a storm is apparently forming over the Andaman Sea. The wind is cyclonic round the Bay and is strong in Burma. The temperature is decreasing briskly, and the weather is fine except in Burma and the south Peninsula. Rain is reported in all Burmese stations and extreme south of the India Peninsula but none elsewhere. The largest amount is about two inches in Diamond island and Negaptam.

Simla, Nov. 18.—The pressure has risen on the North West Frontier and on the South West Coast of the Peninsula, and at Moulmein : and fallen elsewhere. The fall is greatest over the East and North of the Bay, but is nowhere. Brisk winds remain cyclonic around the Bay, but are fairly normal. Elsewhere they blow strongly. The temperature in Lower Burma generally has fallen. The weather is very unsettled over the Bay and very fine elsewhere. Rain is confined entirely to Burma and only light there.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th Nov., as compared with the statement of the 6th Nov., 1888:—

	Nov. 6.			Nov. 10.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	51,49,638	15	0	51,49,638	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,74,95, 58	10	6	1,71,53,675	5	11
Other Deposits	3,53,49,030	2	4	3,65,22,398	5	4
Bank Post Bills	4,37,920	3	2	3,81,128	11	3
Sundries	10,00,686	10	11	10,21,393	10	10
Rs...	7,94,32,534	9	11	8,02,28,630	0	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	53,32,930	0	0	49,53,205	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	61,56,547	0	0	63,29,957	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	90,28,635	10	0	91,92,643	7	0
Credits on do.	90,50,527	13	9	87,78,833	5	1
Bills discounted..........	2,68,53,166	6	0	2,63,53,544	11	10
Balances with other Banks	5,67,619	0	11	4,01,772	10	7
Bullion	24,630	9	9	21,037	1	3
Dead Stock	11,05,132	5	8	11,01,423	15	11
Stamps	9,905	6	0	2,810	7	0
Sundries..........	73,9 9	7	6	72,080	11	11
Cash at Head Office	98,77,693	4	2	93,75,951	5	1
Do. at Branches..........	1,13,49,626	10	2	1,30,2[illegible],469	1	8
Rs.	7,94,32,534	9	11	8,02,28,630	0	4

Referring to a paragraph which appeared in our issue of Wednesday last, the *Pioneer* remarks : "A neat little piece of detective work has just been accomplished by an Inspector of the Bombay Police. If the crime had been murder, all India would have applauded his sagacity, but it was nothing more than robbery, of a canteen cash-box at Colaba, to the extent of thirty rupees. But Inspector Stanford followed the trail as though it had been the Dadur atrocity. Upon a cross-beam immediately under the skylight of the canteen he discovered the print of a man's hand minus the forefinger, and when examination was made of the hands of the canteen guard, one man was discovered who lacked the forefinger of his left hand. He, with his companions, is now in trouble. The Bombay Police authorities ought to encourage that Inspector. He knows what to look for and where."

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

BOARD and LODGING for 2 or 3 Gentlemen at moderate terms. Rooms Airy and Comfortable. Apply to Mrs. Ungwar, 35, Medow Street, Fort.

E. and A.-I. DEATH BENEFIT FUND.—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the 15th inst., to determine upon the adoption of the New Rules was ADJOURNED to MONDAY (this day) 19th inst., at 5-30 p.m.

JUST OPENED, Our NEW DOLLS, and TOYS, in hundreds of varieties to suit all ages and at all Price. Boxes made up for 'Xmas Trees from Rs. 15 to Rs. 500.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the CORPORATION, will be held THIS DAY, MONDAY, 19th inst., at 3 p.m.

READER.—Wanted a HEAD READER; must be Steady and Experienced in Newspaper work.—Apply to the Proprietor, *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, near or in the Fort, a Suite of 3 Bed Rooms, Dining Room, Bath Rooms, and Cook house, "S. R. B.," THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED.—A Gentleman to join a Chummery, Comfortable Quarters, in the Fort, Address "Y. Z." care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED.—A First-class ENGINEER, for a Cotton Mill, up-country, (Hick's Engines and Boilers). Apply sharp to "A. B.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A GOOD CLERK, having some knowledge of accounts and writing a good hand. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally to Mr. John B. K. Macbeth, 44, Tamarind Lane.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, the Finest Collection in India, for get-up and variety; an inspection should not be neglected.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, no Cheap Collections, nor Last Year's Stock, but every card ust eceived.
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'XMAS DOLLS, TOYS, CONFECTIONERY, English, Italian and French), Bon Bon Crackers, Chinese Lanterns, Hand Organs, &c.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

XMAS CAKES and Hams, of the First Quality and in all sizes, Fresh Supplies of Groceries constantly arriving.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES Ld., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN EUROPEAN BAND MASTER is open to an ENGAGEMENT, has good experience in both Military and String Bands, Composing and Arranging Music. Apply to "E.," care of this paper.

A MANCHESTER GENTLEMAN wishes an Engagement in a Mercantile Firm, has a fair knowledge of Piece-Goods, and Bazaar Work, good references. Address "G. E. D.," care of this Paper.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Rampart-row, Bombay.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE MANAGER VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON, and TOILET CLUB.—For Ladies and Gentlemen, Hair Brushed by Machinery. Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs and Professionals. A large assortment of Fancy Combs and Hairpins arrived by last Mail. 73, Esplanade Road, Fort.

TO LET.—At Bandora, facing the Sea, a Commodious BUNGALOW, with a large Compound and copious supply of fresh well water.—Apply to J. R. MODY, on the spot, or at Messrs. RALLI BROS., Fort.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort.—A Most Comfortable and Accommodative Hotel, being unrivalled for Cleanliness. Large and Airy Rooms available. Terms moderate.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Season visitors of LANOWLEE that he has recently built a Commodious HOTEL at Lanowlee, charges Rs. 3 per day.—SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE IRRANEE Proprietor.

HIGHEST HILL in Lanowlee, lakh square yards for sale in 11 plots; 5 minutes' walk from Railway station, surrounded by spring and quary. Apply to A. MERWANJEE, Lanowli.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co, Sole Agents.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

ITALIAN SWEETS and CAKES, our own make—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners, 7, Church Gate Street.

EASTMAN'S PERMANENT BROMIDE PAPER.—Qualities B and C. All sizes, from 'by 3¼" to 30" by 25." J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

EXPERIENCED AYAH, never seen sick, is open to engagement, for the voyage home. Reference. D. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PURE DAMASK NAPKINS.—A large new supply, latest choice designs, superior quality, Rs. 13-8 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST OPENED, Breeding Cages, Parrot Cages, Canary Cages, in Great Variety.—The FANCY GOODS TRADING COMPANY, Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

TWO Competent PIANOFORTE TUNERS and REPAIRERS will find Permanent Occupation at MARCKS and Co., Ld., Sole Agents, for Schiedmayer and Soehne, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay. None need apply unless they have had several years' practical experience.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ON VIEW
at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH, FROM AUSTRALIA,
imported by C. G. BALDOCK,
consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.
Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

AUCTION SALE of 25 of the above horses on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite Tramway Co.'s Stables. See BENNETT and Co.'s advertisement on page 4.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
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The Indian Travellers Guide
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And for all other publications issuing from th Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

Hunyadi János.
"THE RICHEST OF NATURAL APERIENT WATERS."
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"Mild, certain, and most valuable."
Sir W. AITKEN, M.D., F.R.S.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."
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Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.
Sole Exporters, the APOLLINARIS CO., Lim., 19 Regent Street, London, England,
WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS
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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
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BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,*
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17.

THURSDAY'S financial quotations are repeated in every item in Reuter's message of last evening, Silver being also called 43d. per oz. by private telegrams. Some extra allotments of Council Bills were made by Government yesterday, consisting of three lakhs on Calcutta, and about two lakhs on Madras, all at 1s. 4 17-32d.—1-16d., it will be remembered, above the rate obtained at the regular sales on Wednesday. In the General Produce Markets there had been no further movement.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet yesterday, the day's sales having fallen off to 10,000 including 800 Surats. The imports were 28,000 bales. Mid-American was still worth 5⅝d. per lb., and American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; but in Bengals of the three grades quoted and in "Fair" Coconada there was an advance of 1-16d. per lb. The Manchester Market had been steady at previous prices.

The total sales for the week in Liverpool were exactly the same as shown on the previous Friday, viz., 69,000 bales; but the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 4,000 bales more at 136,000 bales. The Imports were 119,000 bales against 79,000 bales for the previous week. The total stock had increased during the week by 35,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, showed a falling off of 168,000 compared with last year at the same time, and of 80,000 bales as against 1886. The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe had increased by 100,000 bales since the previous Friday; but of East Indian Cotton there were 2,000 bales less in sight. Compared with the previous two years, the total visible supply at yesterday's figures, shows a falling off of 734,000 bales, and 456,000 bales, respectively; while of East Indian Cotton, the decrease is 697 bales as against 1887, thus accounting for almost the entire deficiency now shown with respect to that year, and 89,000 bales compared with 1886. As regards prices, Mid-American had fallen 1-16d. per lb. during the week, making the rate 1s 16d. higher than it was at this time last year, and 9s. 16d. above what it stood in 1886 at the same time. To-day the tone of the Liverpool Market has been steady; Surats firm; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales Imports only 7,000 bales. Prices of spot Cotton have not changed, and American arrivals are still at Thursday's quotations, all round.

In New York, 10 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands yesterday, and February Futures were one point higher at 9·92 cents. Again to-day there was an advacce of one point in Futures at 9·93 cents, but the spot price was unaltred. The Receipts, at the U. S. Ports are wired to-day as 36,000 bales, which go against 40,000 bales last year, and 38,000 bales the year before. The annexed statement shows the total Receipts since the beginning of the season to have been 524,000 bales lighter than they were for the same time last year, and 56,000 bales less than in the season before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	272,000	281,000	268,000
" exports to U. K.	128,000	102,000	85,000
" " Continent	69,000	99,000	23,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,094,000	2,618,000	2,150,000
" exports to U. K. "	731,000	825,000	751,000
" " Cont. "	431,000	728,000	364,000
" Stock in the Ports	674,000	755,000	854,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 16th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	1,970,000	2,704,010	2,376,[illegible]
" Surats	136,000	833,130	223,910

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Stock in Liverpool	321,000	489,410	401,180
" London	7,000	38,000	17,000
American Afloat	230,000	248,000	271,000
East Indian "	10,000	14,000	15,000
	568,000	789,410	704,180
Price of Mid-Americans	5⅝d.	5 11-16d.	5 3-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16d.	4¼d.	3⅞d.
Difference	1 3-16d.	1 9-16d.	1 7-16d.

Our local market has been firm to-day, but with only a moderate business doing. "Fully Good" and "Fine" Bengals have been booked for January delivery, at Rs. 184 and Rs. 195, respectively, and this comprises the bulk of the business reported; but a few hundred bales of ready new cotton have also been taken, at Rs. 186-9 for ready Bengals; Rs. 217½ for Chalisgaum, Ginned; and Rs. 213 for Oomrawattee.

WHEAT—There has not been much enquiry in this market to-day, and business has continued to be on a limited scale; but the tone is still steady, and prices show no change in any description.

SEEDS.—There has been no improvement in demand, and only a few small transactions in *Linseed* and *Cawnpor. Yellow Rapeseed* have transpired, quotations being unchanged all round.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,837 bales.
Wheat	24,002 cwt.
Linseed	2,075 "
Rapeseed	3,176 "
Gingelly	6,526 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, business has been done for December shipment to Antwerp at 26s. 3d. per ton; and to London at 25s. 6d. for Seeds and Wheat; to Liverpool, Seeds have been booked at 25s, Wheat at 26s. 1d., and Measurement cargo at 26s. 3d. per ton. Engagements have also been made for January shipment to Antwerp at 24s. 3d; and for March to Marseilles at 23s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Extra Council Bills having been sold in London as above stated, the strength which we reported here yesterday has continued to-day. Merchants' Bills have come out to a good amount, and have met steadily at advancing rates. 1s. 4 23-32d. was done in 3 months' sight Credits, for January delivery, early in the day; but 1s. 4⅝d. afterwards became the rate to the end of March. The demand for Bank remittance is still very limited, but we hear of some Bank Telegraphic having been done at 1s. 4 9-16d. for this year's transfer, and 1s. 4 17-32d. to the end of February. The market closed decidedly firm at:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4¾ to 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·77	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to harden, 98 7-16d. has been the rate for Fours for cash during the greater part of the day, and 98½ for this month's account, and the January settlement 98⅜; but the rate for the coming account was quoted at one time at 98 9-16, there having been more doing on this line than on either of the others, 104, nominal, is quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet, but generally speaking steady, the better demand for Cotton Press Scrip continues, and we report an advance of Rs. 5 each in Apollo, and Merchants' at Rs. 250 and Rs. 400, respectively. Bombay Cotton Press shares are also Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 160. In Mill shares little is doing; but we note an advance of Rs. 15 in Connaught, at Rs. 675; and of Rs. 5 in Lukhmidas Khimjee at Rs. 945. Queen are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 920. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 25 for the first issue, at Rs. 3,325; and Rs. 10 for the second at Rs. 535.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	890
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	819
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	130

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,300
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	950	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	410	...	–	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	[illegible]	4100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SORABJI CURSETJI—November 16, at Ahmednuggur, Mr. Sorabji Cursetji, of the firm of Messrs. Cursetji and Sons, at Ahmednuggur and Kirkee, aged 57. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MURRAY—November 11, at Motihari, the wife of Surgeon-Major R D Murray, of a son.

ROBINSON—November 15, at Calcutta, the wife of E K Robinson, Esq, of a son.

DEATHS.

FOSTER—November 13, at Lahore, Aimee Marie Louise, the beloved wife of Frank Foster, aged 23 years.

HAMILTON—November 12, (her first birthday), Clarice Marion Emily, the beloved daughter of Mrs and Mr Nath A W Hamilton, Port Officer, Pamban.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1888.

THE Constitution of the French Republic, which is now under revision, was that established in the year 1875 when the Marshal-President was in office. The eighth article of that Constitution expressly provides that the Chambers have the right "by separate deliberations carried on in each of them, by an absolute majority of votes to declare either spontaneously, or at the instance of the President of the Republic," to revise the constitutional laws. The Constitution in question was in its origin and in the almost undisguised intention of the Royalist Assembly which moulded and enacted it, a device for escaping from a deadlock which threatened to paralyse the Government. The National Assembly, which was elected while the Germans were on French soil, was, in the main, Orleanist and Legitimist, the Republicans and Imperialists being in the minority. When M. Thiers had suppressed the Commune, and succeeded in liberating the territory by paying the five milliards, a restoration of the monarchy in the person of Henri Cinq was rendered imminent by the fusion of the Legitimists and the Orleanists. M. Thiers, who had declared that "a Red Republic is ruin, and a Moderate Republic imbecility" was quick enough to see that the restoration of royalty in France was not altogether so easy as the bulk of his supporters in the Assembly imagined. He pointed out that the Republic was *le terrain qui nous divise le moins.* The majority turned against him, and in 1873 Marshal Macmahon was made President for seven years, he being Orleanist in his sympathies. In January, 1875, the President sent a message to the Assembly pointing out that although relations between himself and the Assembly which had nominated him were smooth, no one could answer for a new Assembly. He therefore urged that a second Chamber should be established—"an institution which seems imperatively called for by the Conservative interest which you have entrusted to me, and the defence of which I shall never abandon." A second Chamber, the President affirmed, would be indispensable even if he were given the right of dissolving the Assembly, to appeal to the judgment of the country—a right which his government had asked for. This demand of the Marshal's was the origin of the present Senate, and strangely enough, an institution asked for in the Conservative—that is, the Royalist interest—led indirectly to the unwilling establishment of the Republic. Up to that time the Government was a provisorium, and mention of the Republic was carefully avoided by the Executive and the Assembly. A Senate being demanded, all but the Extremists on both sides recognised that such an institution had become inevitable. The proposal submitted by the Government recognised the personal power of the President. Article I ran thus: "Marshal Macmahon, President of the Republic continues to exercise the executive power with which he is invested by the law of the 20th November, 1873." The second Article proposed, that the Ministers should be responsible to the Chambers only in case of high treason. The third Article provided "The Legislative power is exercised by two Assemblies, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate"—the latter to be nominated in part by the Government. "The Marshal-President of the Republic" was to be invested with the right of dissolving the Chambers, and a revision of the Constitution could only be made at his suggestion.

Thus the object in proposing the establishment of the Senate was to place the Marshal-President in the commanding position which General Boulanger is now striving for. But things worked out in an unexpected direction. The Republicans proposed an amendment that "the Government of the Republic should consist of two Chambers and a President, and that at each vacancy in the office of President, the two Chambers should become a congress and examine whether the constitution stood in need of revision." This proposal assumed that the Republic was a fact, and postponed revision till there should be a vacancy in the office of President. The Royalists resisted this begging of the question, and pointed out that the former attempts at establishing a Republic had led to the Empire and invasion. If a Republic were established again "our country will clutch again at the Empire, as a drowning man catches at a straw." It was also urged with great force that Prince Bismarck was opposed to the restoration of the monarchy because he did not want France to strengthen herself by an alliance with Austria and Italy, which he then feared. There being great doubt as to which form of the proposal before the Assembly would be carried, M. Wallon, a Professor of the Normal School of the Sorbonne, made himself famous by suggesting a compromise which was accepted, and really established the Republic: "The President of the Republic is elected by the majority of votes obtained by the Senate and by the Chamber of Deputies acting as an Assembly. He is named for seven years, and can be re-elected." This amendment was carried by a majority of one. The Orleanists, in voting for it, were content to shut out the Imperialists for six years, hoping the Duc d'Aumale would succeed the Marshal in the Presidency. The Republicans, on their side, calculated that six years would accustom France and Europe to the Republic, even though it were to be "a monarchy without a King." All the players considered that they had the card for revision in their own hands, to play at a convenient moment. M. Wallon's amendment was really the thin end of the Republican wedge, which rent asunder the Royalist majority. The Republic having a legal existence not only during the Septennate but afterwards if the President were re-elected, the Conservatives were induced to become Republicans while waiting. President Grévy succeeded the Marshal, and the Republic was rather less "Conservative." Then came the Wilson scandals; doubt, distrust, a desire for change became more and more apparent. What more natural than to turn to the eighth Article of the Constitution which provides for "Revision" when on examination it seems desirable. The Republicans, who are satisfied on the whole with things as they stand, do not really desire revision; but they foolishly joined in the clamour for it. We are now witnessing the result.

The clamour for revision has been raised seriously by the partisans of General Boulanger. The cry had often been heard from time to time when the Bonapartists desired to make their existence known. What has given momentum to the movement within the last few months is the success of the General in appealing to the electors, to whom his whole policy was indicated in one word. "Revision" may mean reform or revolution, the dictatorship or the Empire, as events decide. When the number of votes obtained by the General in the department of the Nord showed that the movement was serious, M. Goblet, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was indiscreet enough to admit in a speech at Abbeville that the result of the election was unexpected, and that there was ground for anxiety. He spoke of it as a source of danger in the future. "Revision" was at once caught up as a cry by all the malcontents, few of whom took the trouble to define the sense in which they understood the word. But if they were pressed to state what was in their minds they would undoubtedly say that the existing Parliamentary Government has proved itself very costly, that it has not commanded the respect of the country, or of its neighbours, and that some change had become desirable and even inevitable. To take advantage of the cry and "dish the Boulangists," M. Floquet declared some two months since that the time had come to make "Revision" a Cabinet question, and he announced a measure to be introduced when the Chambers reassembled on the 15th October. In presenting his proposals M. Floquet was of course bound to show that there are defects in the existing Constitution which it is desirable to remove. He represented the Constitution of 1875 as only a makeshift, devised by the opponents of the Republic and very imperfectly adapted to the requirements of a democracy. Necessary revision was, he said, the watchword of the Republicans; but the enemies of the Republic were using it for their own purposes; and the Cabinet could not leave people to look for reforms from a king or a dictator. Language of this kind was not calculated to diminish the hopes of the malcontents, but it was quite of a piece with M. Goblet's speech at Abbeville. Government desired, M. Floquet declared, to make additional provisions against attempts to restore the Monarchy, and also to combat the plebiscitary doctrines on which the Empire relied. The specific proposals brought forward were first, a Chamber of Representatives elected by direct universal suffrage, to be renewed by thirds every two years—thus doing away with the necessity of dissolution or adjournment; secondly, a Senate chosen by universal suffrage in two degrees—by representatives elected by the constituencies—to be renewed by thirds simultaneously with the other Chamber; thirdly, Ministers appointed by the President for two years only to be removed by formal vote of the Chamber declaring that they had lost the confidence of the nation; in other words, the ministers could only be removed by impeachment; fourthly, a Council of State, nominated by the Senate and Chamber, which would prepare Bills for the Government, and have a consultative voice on certain questions on which advice might be needed. This scheme has sent before a Committee which has seven other schemes of revision under consideration. This course is denounced by moderate Republicans who held that it is a hazardous concession to the enemies of the Republic.

MR. R. F. CHISHOLM has addressed to the Gaekwar a pamphlet in which he endeavours to provide a solution for the problem of technical education in the Baroda State. He is singularly candid in advising the Maharajah what it is that Baroda does *not* want. It wants, in Mr. Chisholm's belief, no *replica* of the Victoria Technical Institute at Bombay, concerning which indeed he writes with a frank discouragement of enthusiasm. Its being besieged by applicants, he tells us, is no proof of its success, "for we knew that at first the Institute must be a veritable refuge for the destitute, a new field opened out for all who are too stupid, too lazy, or too poor, to go through other courses of study, and if the Government provided and endowed an institution for the training of circus riders, or the higher education of æronauts, it would be similarly besieged." It is to be hoped that this mild depreciation of what is being done in Bombay for technical education will not be misunderstood in Baroda, and that the students of the Victoria Institute will not take too seriously Mr. Chisholm's suggestion that they are too lazy, or too stupid, or too poor to go anywhere else. His advice to the Gaekwar to follow other lines than have been followed here is quite warranted by the necessities and the resources of the State. If the followers of existing crafts can be taught to do better in their crafts than at present the requirements of technical education in such a State as Baroda will be abundantly satisfied. At the beginning, at all events, the purpose should be not to open out a career to such undiscovered and undeveloped talent as may be diffused amongst the Maharajah's subjects, but to influence the sons of artizans, the young men, in Mr. Chisholm's words, who both by inherited talent and practice are best fitted for the tasks we intend to impose. "Hand and eye culture," which he divides into drawing,—free hand and model—mechanics and chemistry, should commence at the age of six, and should have its recognized place in elementary education. After two years of it the young artizan should commence his trade, giving the whole morning to it for the next five years, and two hours in the evening to study. A central workmen's Institute, with class-rooms and museum, and facilities for recreation—including native music!—has an essential place in Mr. Chisholm's scheme, but he writes upon this feature with more enthusiasm than precision. His faith in it leads him indeed to believe that in time the artizans would acquire the builing which the State had built for them, and that every village might possess its workmen's club or Institute. Baroda is exceptionally well situated for making a venture in the direction of improving indigenous craftsmanship. Some excellent work has already been done there in the Luxumivilla Palace, where stone and wood carving not surpassed anywhere in India may be seen in rich abundance. One feature in the Palace, the arabesque tinted windows, is an interesting illustration of what Baroda can do. Here is a craft that is capable of large and lucrative development, for the tone of the windows is cool and eminently suitable for the climate, and they have a distinct decorative value. "I only fail to advance the art," Mr. Chisholm says "because no artizan can draw." This is a confession the significance of which is not likely to be lost on so enlightened a Prince as the Gaekwar. The Baroda Government, it may be added, are anxious to develope the manufacture of glass, all the material necessary for which exist in the State.

THE statement published by a Bombay contemporary on Friday last to the effect that "Government has appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Moore and Stewart and another Civilian, to consider the advisability of retaining various mamlatdars and Government servants whose conduct has been brought to light by the Crawford Commission," is wholly destitute of foundation. A similar statement appeared in the Poona papers with an additional "circumstance," that the Government had repudiated the guarantee given by Mr. Ommaney that witnesses who told the truth would not come to any harm. This averment is equally devoid of truth. The object of these misleading statements can easily be understood. It is absurd to suppose that the Government would stultify itself or its officers by an act inconsistent with good faith. In any case it would be precipitate and improper to take official action in regard to disclosures made in cases still pending; such a course would be calculated to prejudice the issue, and would be properly condemned as an unwarrantable attempt to forestal the judgment of the Commission. When the Crawford Inquiry is completed the Government, it is reasonable to suppose, will take such measures as may be deemed necessary in the public interest. In the meanwhile it is highly desirable that the attempts in the press and elsewhere to intimidate witnesses which have from time to time been made, should be firmly met with the strongest reprobation. We have pointed out that the law expressly reserves to the Government discretionary power in regard to the procedure to be adopted in dealing with its servants when accused of misconduct in that capacity. In cases to which this provision may not apply the Government possesses in the prerogative of pardon the means of nullifying any manœuvres which may be resorted to with the object of closing the mouths of witnesses.

MR. CHARLES, Acting Municipal Commissioner, will, on the return of Mr. Ollivant, next week, act as Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, Opium, and Abkari, and Commissioner of Income-Tax, in the place of Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, who left for England by last mail on a year's sick leave. Mr. Charles had taken furlough for one year, but this leave will now be cancelled.

THE *Indian Spectator* hears that the Bombay Government have instructed their Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to draft a Bill to be introduced into the Legislative Council to prevent adulteration of ghee, on the lines of the draft submitted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

ON the third day's funeral ceremony in honor of the late Mr. Framjee Dadabhoy Karaka, his two sons, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee and Furdoonjee Framjee, each gave rupees five hundred, in addition to a similar sum from the estate of the deceased, making a total of rupees fifteen hundred, for founding a scholarship of the monthly value of rupees five in connection with the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Patel Parsee Orphanage. The scholarship, to be called "the Framjee Dadabhoy Karaka Scholarship," will be tenable for one year, and awarded to the pupil in the highest class of the Institution whose moral and general character was considered most exemplary during the past year by his teachers and the Principal and Superintendent of the Institution.

COLONEL PARRY NISBET has taken over the office of Resident in Kashmir from Mr. Plowden, at Lahore. It is understood that, as his Highness the Maharaja was absent at some little distance in connection with the marriage festivities of his brother Prince Amar Singh, Mr. Plowden, on leaving the Railway, was prevented from taking formal leave of his Highness. Prince Ram Singh has come to Lahore to represent the State in the Viceregal Durbar.

THE following Bengal notifications are gazetted:—Mr. W. Maude, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, 24-Pargunnas, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary in place of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff. Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Joint-Magistrate, is posted to Jessore. Lieutenant G. E. Le Fleming Davys, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to England for five months. Mr. T. G. Charles, of the Police, on leave, is appointed to Mymensingh, and Mr. J. B. Birch is transferred to Mogra. Mr. R. T. Dundas, Assistant Superintendent, is posted to Mymensingh. Mr. H. M. Reily, on leave, is appointed to Maldah. Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Officiating Inspector-General of Registration, is allowed leave for three months and will be relieved by Mr. W. D. Blyth. Mr. G. W. Kuchler, Patna College, is appointed to be a Professor at Sibpur, *vice* Mr. J. H. Gilliland, who is to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

IN regard to Sir Lepel Griffin's retirement from the Residentship at Hyderabad, the Allahabad paper states that the Viceroy will not make any permanent arrangements, but will leave the Marquis of Lansdowne to decide as to the future occupant of the post.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ERNEST BULLER, Commanding the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade at Woolwich, was, the *Pioneer* learns, killed last Saturday week, in a railway accident at home. Colonel Buller went to South Africa on special service in October, 1878, and served in the Zulu War of 1879, when he was repeatedly mentioned in despatches, and received a medal with clasp. Colonel Buller also served with Sir Evelyn Wood in the Boer Campaign of 1881.

THE Matriculation Examination commences today. The total number of candidates in the various centres is 3,532, which is nearly five hundred more than that of last year. The number has been rapidly increasing since 1883, when there were 1,829 candidates. Of the pupils who have presented themselves this year, 1,816 have appeared for examination in Bombay; 513 in Poona; 470 in Ahmedabad; 612 in Belgaum; and 121 in Karachi. Their classification, according to nationality, is as follows:—2,825 Hindoos, 499 Parsees, 120 Christians, 59 Mahomedans, and 29 Jews. Among the candidates, there are 29 girls, of whom 9 are Parsees.

A TELEGRAM received in Bombay on Saturday announces the death of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee, of the firm of Cursetjee and Sons Ahmednagar.

THE Lahore paper regrets to receive confirmation of the reported outbreak of cholera at Bannu. Mr. W. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, has been attacked by it; but it is hoped that he will recover.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON and family left Lahore on Thursday for Karachi, *en route* to England.

GENERAL CHANNER'S Brigade broke up on Thursday, at Abbottabad. The General proceeds to Jullundur as Colonel on the Staff to command the station.

MR. H. M. DURAND, Foreign Secretary, will not go with the Viceroy to Patiala, but leaves Lahore to-day for Darjeeling, where he meets Mr. Paul, the Commissioner, in order to confer with him on the Thibet question.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. O. BARNARD arrived at Jubbulpore on Wednesday night, by the mail train from Bombay, and took over command of the Nerbudda District on the following day from Colonel H. O. Kemble.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEWSBURY ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The result of the election for Dewsbury, owing to the resignation of Sir John Simon, the Gladstonian Liberal member, has been the return of Mr. Mark Oldroyd (Gladstonian Liberal) and the defeat of Mr. Arnold Forster. The Gladstonian majority at Dewsbury has now been reduced to 2,102 as against 2,359 at the last election.

ANOTHER VACANT SEAT.

Colonel F. Duncan, Conservative member for Finsbury, is dead.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY *VS. TIMES.*

In the case of Hennessy *versus* the *Times*, a nominal verdict has been returned by consent. The *Times* apologises and pays costs.

ISHAK KHAN IN BOKHARA.

A telegram received from Chardjui states that Ishak Khan was at Kerine on the 4th November, where he was received in the most cordial manner by the Ameer of Bokhara.

LORD LANDSDOWNE ON HIS WAY.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has started for India.

ARREST OF DINIZULU.

DURBAN, Nov. 16.

Dinizulu has been arrested in Natal.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

ISMAILIA, Nov. 16.

H. M's Troopship Malabar passed through the Canal to-day.

ILLNESS OF MR. CRAWFORD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 18.

Mr. Crawford was reported on Saturday to be seriously ill from paralysis, but from enquiries to-day I learn he is much improved.

DEPARTURE OF SIR CHARLES AITCHISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Sir Charles Aitchison left Karachi by the Hal Line on Saturday, making over charge to the Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins by telegram.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The Hon. P. P. Hutchins, of the Madras Civil Service, ordinary member of Council of the Governor-General, in succession to the Hon. C. Aitchison, took upon himself the execution of his office yesterday, under the usual salute from Fort William.

THE PADROADO QUESTION.

MONSTER MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 18.

A monster meeting in connection with the Padroado was held this evening in the College adjoining the Catholic Church. The Cardinals decided, as far as Poona is concerned, that those residing here being parishioners of the Church of N. S. de Conceicao, would be under the Poona Jurisdiction, but any one visiting Poona, even relatives, would be under the Jesuits. The Goanese here look upon this as a hardship, for they say that if dying they cannot get absolution from those who do not know their language. The meeting was very orderly and respectful. At the close it was proposed and carried with acclamation that respectful protests should be sent to His Holiness the Pope, His Majesty the King of Portugal, and His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa. Cheers were given for the Holy Father, the King of Portugal, and the Archbishop of Goa, and one cheer more for the Queen-Empress.

HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 18.

The Hyderabad races were inaugurated on Saturday in splendid weather, and in the presence of a large crowd. H. H. the Nizam and the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, and the acting Resident, were present. The course was in good order, and the sport on the whole was very good. Business began with the Sir Salar Jung Memorial Cup, for which there were four starters.

Lord William, 9st., Kendall	1
Buffaloe Bill, 8st. 7lb., Vinall	2
Lady Love, 8st. 4lb	3

Rooghum also ran. It was low race, and was won in the commonest canter. Time 2 min 7½ sec.

The Maiden Galloway Plate brought out a field of five. Orator was made a hot favourite. He only succeeded however in getting third place. The following was the result of the race.

Gaswork, late Mahaboob, 7st. 13lbs. Wool.	1
Confidence, 8st. 10lbs. Vinall	2
Orator 9st. 7lbs. Bowen	3

Colibe and Mejidie also ran.

The race was won easily by two lengths in two minutes 27½ seconds.

For the St. Leger, value Rs. 1,000, only three walers ran.

Kildreminie 7st. 9lbs., Luchmon	1
Gillaroo 9st, 7lbs., Vinall	2
Goldsborough 8st. 10lbs., Kendall	3

Won by six lengths, hard held.—Time 2 minutes 49 seconds.

In the Maiden Pony Plate there was a good field of seven well-known ponies. The favourite Surprise, although most heavily penalised, romped in a winner by two lengths.

Surprise, 10st. 1lbs., Wool	1
Sivajee 9st., Greenhaulgh	2
Mandarin 9st., Kendall	3

Hopeful, Young Bulbul, Sharp and Juveral also ran. Time 56 4/5 seconds.

For the Arab Derby, the following was the result:—

Merlin, 8st. 12lbs., Robinson	1
Shahab, 9st., Bowen	2
Revenge, 9st., Vinall	3

Melbourne, Scimitar, Nawaz, Benevolence, Plebian and Napier also ran. This was a splendid race. Merlin made the running from a good start, but soon dropped into fourth place. Napier took up the running, followed by Revenge till the ½ mile post, when Merlin again went ahead and was challenged in the straight by Shahab. A neck and neck race followed, Merlin winning ultimately by a short neck.—Time 2 min. 55½ secs.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

REJOICINGS AT PATIALA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, Nov. 18.

The Viceroy arrived here yesterday morning, and was received at the station by the Maharajah, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who had arrived a few hours previously from Lahore, and by a host of the European and Native officials, and the principal guests in camp. The guests had mostly come in by special train from Lahore on the previous evening and numbered considerably over two hundred The camp provided for all these visitors has been in course of preparation for the last two months, and is one of the grandest ever seen in the native State in India. The occasion of these festivities as has been previously announced, is the marriage of the Maharajah of Patiala, which took place some time ago, and no expense has been spared to celebrate the occasion with becoming grandeur. The camp is laid out in parallel rows with garden plots and ornamental lamp posts before each tent, and every detail has been attended to for the comfort of the Maharajah's guests. The large tents for the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor are at one end of the camp, and are sumptuously fitted up; and near them are the Durbar tent, Mess tent, Drawing and Reading rooms, &c. The approaches to the camp are under high ornamental arches, and it is enclosed on every side by canvas walls curiously decorated. The Rajahs of Jhind, Kapurthala, and Nalagarh have separate camps on the *maidan*.

Yesterday afternoon, a public Durbar was held at the Maharajahs palace to celebrate the occasion of His Highness's marriage. The durbar hall was filled with all the guests in camp, the Rajahs of Jhind, Kapurthala and Nalagarh and a large number of native officials and gentlemen. H. E. the Viceroy was accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab, and was met on the way from camp by the Maharajah who took his seat in His Excellency's carriage. On arriving at the Palace, Lord Dufferin was conducted to his Chair of State at the head of the hall, with the ruling Chiefs on his left, and the Lieutenant-Governor on his right. Lady Dufferin and a small party of friends had seats in the gallery behind His Excellency. The hall, when filled, made a splendid show with its superabundance of mirrors and chandeliers and other decorations. The Viceroy and the Maharajah having taken their seats, the ceremony took place of presenting the mota or marriage gift to the Maharajah on behalf of the British Government. This consisted of Rs. 5,000 in cash. A dress of honour was also conferred on the Maharajah by the Viceroy, and other articles for presentation were also brought in in the customary way. Expressions of thanks were then read to His Excellency on the part of the Patiala State for his kindness in visiting the State on this occasion. After referring to the Lady Dufferin's Fund, the address went on to say:—Following her Excellency's illustrious example and in order to permanently commemorate this auspicious visit, I have decided to establish in the capital of my State, a Zenana Hospital which will be entrusted to the care of a lady doctor, the whole expense of which will be borne by the Patiala State. I propose to expend thirty thousand rupees in erecting the Zenana Hospital which will contain beds for twelve patients, and whence medical aid will also be given to out-door patients. The cost of this medical relief will probably be about ten thousand rupees a year. It will also be the constant care of this State to keep the hospital supplied with all necessaries, and to gradually increase its efficiency and accommodation, and eventually to extend its blessings to the distant parts of the State. His Excellency replied as follows:—Your Honour, Chiefs of the Punjab, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I need hardly say how much pleasure it gives me to be present on this auspicious and joyful occasion. I am sure that in offering my congratulations to the Maharajah of Patiala on his marriage, and in wishing him and his house all the happiness and prosperity that this world can give, I am expressing the unanimous sentiments of all present in this distinguished assembly. When His Highness comes into the possession of power, I feel convinced that he will worthily maintain the honour of his ancestral house, and take a high place among the Princes of India as a loyal and brave feudatory of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, as well as a conscientious and high-minded ruler. And now before I leave this assembly, I wish to say a few words regarding a subject of the utmost importance. You are all aware that three years ago, when war seemed imminent upon our North-Western Frontier, the native Princes of India both in the south and north, both Hindoos and Mahomedans, came forward in a body to place at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government the whole resources of their States. Hostilities were then happily averted, but the feeling shown by the native Chiefs would not be misunderstood, and I am convinced that their attitude in this crisis of our affairs not only created very favourable impression in England, but produced a very striking effect in other countries. Again last year, the year of the Jubilee of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the rulers of many native States took the opportunity to offer to contribute in a very liberal manner towards the defences of the Empire, and their offers excited universal approval, both at home and abroad. Prominent amongst the Princes who came forward on both occasions were the Chiefs of the Punjab, the frontier province who had already stood by the British Government more than once in time of trouble, and whose brave troops had fought and bled by the side of their English fellow-subjects. I remember with deep gratification, and they must remember with pride, that only ten years ago, the Contingent from the Punjab States marched to the Afghan Frontier, and did its duty well under circumstances of great hardship and difficulty. Some among those around me wear on their breasts medals received by them for services they then rendered to their Sovereign and country. The Government of India has not failed to give earnest attention to the offers made by Native Princes, and while knowing them to be as sincere as they were generous, has endeavoured us to work out a scheme by which they might be turned to advantage in a manner both gratifying to the Princes themselves, and of material value to the Empire. I believe we have succeeded in working out some scheme, and this Durbar seems to me to afford a fitting opportunity for its public inauguration. The Government of India, does not think it necessary, nor in all respects desirable to accept from the Native States of India, the pecuniary assistance which they have so freely tendered, but in one very important particular we wish to enlist their co-operation. The armies of Native States are strong in numbers, but at present they are of various degrees of efficiency. Among many of them there exist warlike traditions, and fine soldierly material, while there are some already certain regiments well worthy to share in any active operations which Her Majesty's troops may be called upon to undertake. What we propose in a few words is that we should ask these Chiefs who have especially good fighting material in their armies to raise a portion of these armies to such a pitch of general efficiency as will make them fit to go into action side by side with Imperial troops. For this purpose some extra expenditure will be necessary, as troops in the present day to be thoroughly fit for service require very complete arrangements in the way of arms, transport, equipment and organisation generally, but we shall in no case ask the native State to maintain a larger force of this description that it can well afford to support, and we don't doubt that, under these conditions, the Chiefs knowing that the Government of India has no desire to take undue advantage of their loyalty, will be glad of the opportunity of making good their words, and providing troops for the defence of the Empire. I trust that the Chiefs selected will in any case, regard the acceptance of their offers as an honourable distinction, while those whose armies it is not found possible to utilise in the same manner will understand that if they cannot usefully contribute to the fighting strength of the army, they can in other ways render service equally meritorious, and equally sure win the approval of her Majesty the Queen Empress. To help these Chiefs in the work of maintaining troops selected for service, a few English Officers will be appointed as advisers and inspectors. These officers will have their headquarters at some central point in British territory, and will visit the several States in turn. Capable native Drill Instructors will also be lent to native States from our own Regiments. The selected troops will be armed with breech loading weapons presented to the several States by the British Government; these will be carbines for Cavalry, and Snider-rifles for the Infantry. In addition to this, each Punjab Chief will receive from the British Government a battery of four guns. It is to be hoped that in this way while each force will remain purely a State force re-cruited in the territories of its Chief, and serving within them, troops composing it will gradually be made so efficient, as to enable the Imperial Government to use them as part of its available forces to meet any external danger. A number of States of the Punjab and others elsewhere have, I am happy to say, expressed their full concurrence in this scheme, and arrangements will be made to carry it into effect. As far as they are concerned, I cannot but feel that I have been very fortunate in being able to announce before I leave India the inauguration of this measure which will, I hope, help to show the world in what estimation Her Majesty the Queen Empress holds the Native States of India, and how she appreciates the conspicuous loyalty and attachment of their Chiefs. I have to thank your Highness for the eulogistic manner in which you have referred to Lady Dufferin's exertions to supply medical aid for the women of this country. The splendid success of the Fund inaugurated by her ladyship is due in a large measure to the munificent liberality of the Chiefs of India, and the determination your Highness has arrived at on this occasion of our visit to you today by the establishment of a Zenana Hospital. To provide relief to both indoor and outdoor female patients is one worthy of the high reputation you already bear for the concern and for the welfare of your subjects, and for the noble public charity. After this, His Excellency took his departure accompanied by the Maharaja and the Lieutenant-Governor.

After the Durbar, there was a display of fireworks, and this was followed by State Banquet at which the Viceroy and the Marchioness were present, and to which some 250 guests sat down. The Maharajah came in at the conclusion of the dinner, and Lord Dufferin then proposed the health of the Queen; and when this had been drunk, the Maharajah proposed the health of His Excellency, wishing him and Lady Dufferin a happy voyage to England. The Viceroy replying said:—In conveying to his Highness the Maharajah the grateful thanks of Lady Dufferin and myself for the honour he has done us, I am sure it would be agreeable to all present if I made myself their spokesman on this auspicious occasion, and expressed to the Maharajah in their name and on their behalf our warmest wishes for his future happiness and prosperity (applause). His Highness stands on the threshold of what we have every reason to hope will prove an honourable career and a happy life. He is surrounded by those who have known him from childhood, whose respect and love he has won. He is called to preside over the fortunes of a contented and loyal population, and he possesses the confidence of the Government of India (applause). There now stretches before him, I trust, a long life of usefulness in discharging the duties for which his previous education will have well fitted him. He has been taught that although called by Providence to one of the highest posts which this world can offer, that he too is bound to be the servant of duty, and the faithful guardian of the welfare and happiness of his people. (applause.) These doctrines I have every reason to believe have sunk deep into his mind, and that as soon as the time shall have arrived for him to be entrusted with ample powers which Her Majesty the Queen is always glad to confide into the hands of feudatory Chiefs, that he will fulfill the promise of his early days, and by faithful adherence to the path of duty will take his proper place amongst those other Princes who have already started upon so satisfactory a career whose example I trust he will follow, and in combination with whom the stability of the British Empire in India is so likely to be assured. It only remains for me, Ladies and Gentlemen, again to call upon you to drink long life, happiness, and prosperity, to the Maharajah, and to all his house. (Loud applause.) The toast was very cordially drunk, and the Maharajah, in reply, thanked his Excellency and the guests, and said it was great pleasure to him to see them there, and he hoped they would often come again later on. The company adjourned to the Viceregal Drawing-room, where a pleasent evening was spent. About 12-30, an alarm was raised of fire, and it was found that Lady Helen Blackwood's tent was in flames. The tent burned so rapidly that everything was lost except a box of jewels which was fortunately rescued. The tent was rapidly isolated from the others, otherwise much damage might have been done to the camp. The fire originated in a stove. To-day has been strictly observed as a day of rest, divine service being held in camp in the morning. To-morrow the Viceregal party go out shooting. Last night, the principal streets were all brilliantly illuminated.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY TO THE SIKH ADDRESS.

The Viceroy has sent a reply to the Sikh Address received at Lahore, thanking them for what they have said, and stating, with regard to the grievances of the sikh community, that as he is leaving India, he cannot do more than promise them that questions they have raised will receive careful consideration, and he will commend the welfare of their community to his successor.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) MINING SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The London correspondent telegraphs as follows to the *Pioneer*:—In the House of Commons, Mr. Kelly asked if the Government of India was aware of the negociations now proceeding to obtain from H. H. the Nizam an alteration in Watson's contract including the re-arrangement of royalties payable by the Deccan Mining Company. Sir John Gorst replied that Lord Cross was aware such proposals were under review by the Nizam and the Resident at Hyderabad, but no terms had yet been submitted for the approval of Lord Cross. No alteration injurious to the interests of the Nizam would be sanctioned.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

Sir Charles Dilke, leaving the Commander-in-Chief at Peshawar, goes home from Karachi, stopping with Sir Edgar Vincent at Cairo *en route*.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HOG ISLAND LIFT.

During the past month the following steamers have been docked on the Hydraulic lift at Hog Island:—Mobile, Bangalore, Iran, Siam and Goalpara.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here yesterday morning.

ADEN, Nov. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this noon.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino which left Bombay on the 10th inst. arrived here to-day.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 17.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay to-day.

The Austro-Hugarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Elektra from Hongkong left this evening for Bombay.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4-9-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-2
8½ lbs. „	6-2
40.'s Mule Twist	8¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	82
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	42

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, Nov. 15.

We have been having rather eccentric weather for this time of the year, instead of the usual November cold. The days have been uncomfortably warm owing to overhanging clouds. A couple of passing storms with some showers of rain, however, have improved the agricultural prospects, besides cooling the atmosphere in an appreciable degree. The prospects of the cotton crop in these Provinces are favourable. In Wardha, Nagpore, Nimar, and Chindwara, the principal cotton districts, a good crop is expected, but in the Northern district, owing to the heavy rain at the commencement of the rainy season, the prospects are somewhat impaired. There has been a small rise in the price of wheat, but from all I can gather the prospects of food grains are fair, and there seems no likelihood of any great change in the prices of cereals, such as would be inconveniently felt by the people.

The Bengal-Nagpore Railway is rapidly going ahead; the line is opened for use from Rajnandgaon to Raipur, and the portion from Nagpore to Rajnandgaon will soon be opened. The completion of the line to Raipur was commemorated by the Company at that station by a grand ball and other public rejoicings, also by a railway subscription ball at Nagpore in the Public Rooms, towards the expenses of which, I believe, Mr. Wynne, the Agent, handsomely contributed. The recent Devali holidays were heartily utilized by the local sporting public. The military sports at Kamptee attracted a large gathering, and cricket was well in evidence at Nagpore, and in the match between the station officers and the Nagpore Volunteers the latter gained an easy victory.

Kamptee Cantonment, I hear, is setting itself in order against the arrival of the expected Bombay troops to replace those of Madras. It is said the 7th M. N. I. may have to proceed to Burmah; the 23rd M. N. I. from Nagpore to Belgaum, and the Madras Cavalry from Kamptee to Secunderabad.

The news of Sir Lepel Griffin having refused the Residentship of Hyderabad has revived the expectation that Mr. A. Mackenzie, our Chief Commissioner, who, we believe to be in high repute with the Supreme Government, may be offered that high political post. His sound and vigorous administration of these provinces during the past two years has, no doubt, added to his claims for a higher sphere of office, and it is no flattery to say that his far-reaching abilities mark him out for much higher advancement in the Indian Service. He has just now commenced a long cold weather tour through these provinces, and is not expected in Nagpore before February.

The still pending question of the transfer or otherwise of the C. P. to Bombay is still more or less exercising the public mind, in the trading circles especially. An early settlement of the matter one way or the other seems absolutely necessary if only to relieve public uneasiness.

Local institutions are flourishing, railway buildings are springing up, the Dufferin midwifery class is progressing well under the able guidance of Dr. Barter, the old Nagpore Volunteer Corps is increasing in men and officers; the public gardens seem brighter than ever this pleasant weather; the Maharaj Bagh is well cared for, and the menagerie there has of late been much improved, though the space allowed the tigers and leopards seems quite insufficient, and should certainly be increased. The garden includes the Government Experimental Farm, where students of the agricultural class (lately formed in connection with the Technical Education scheme) receive practical instruction in agricultural science. The Bagh is a very popular place, and is much resorted to by all classes, and the performance of the Volunteer Band at the garden on Wednesday evenings make it more attractive to the English community.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, v. 16.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived, as was announced, by the 3 a.m. train on Sunday, but like a very wise man slumbered peacefully in his carriage till 6-30, and then alighted. After the first notice sent round of his expected arrival and that the guard-of-honour would be dispensed with, a later notification was circulated requesting that the guard should turn out and His Excellency be met in due form. A small problem had to be solved by all who received the two notices in order to reconcile the one with the other, and to discover when they were really to be at the station. At last it was evolved that with the wisdom of a Solon or Solomon, His Excellency would allow himself and all nearly concerned in his arrival to have an undisturbed night and would not issue forth from his saloon carriage till a more reasonable hour. *Apropos* of saloon carriage the Commander-in-Chief and staff, in all five personages, occupied four saloons. The three highest in rank needed a whole saloon to each body. The two of lower degree actually managed to squeeze together into one carriage. The Commander-in-Chief did not appear at the Parade Service on Sunday morning, but duly put in an appearance at St. Mary's on Sunday evening.

On Monday he inspected all the barracks, together with the general and staff and the Superintending Engineer and others. He held a levee at 11 a.m., on Monday. The Executive Engineer was about the only entirely civil officer present. On Monday night the long-talked-of night attack was held at Shahpur. The volley-firing was so simultaneously done that one could hardly credit that the battery had not gone out too. On Tuesday morning an inspection of all the commissariat lines in the camp and fort was held, and on Wednesday there was field-firing about three miles out. The Cantonment Magistrate was instructed to warn the villagers to keep themselves out of danger. There was no grand parade at all. His Excellency caring more about military manœuvres pure and simple than for mimic soldiery. Thursday morning saw the departure of His Excellency and the "cannons roared their thunder" in farewell. Sir Charles is the youngest looking man for his age I have ever seen. As I heard it remarked he "walks like 25 instead of 65.

There have been some changes in the P. W. D. Staff. Mr. Howard from Poona is now here as Superintending Engineer. Col. Cruickshank, who was acting as Superintending Engineer, has reverted to the post of Executive Engineer, held by Mr. Kinhey. Mr. Kinhey has been transferred to Bijapur. I went six miles out of Belgaum yesterday, and the appearance of the crops quite relieves one of any idea of a famine. Here, and there some fields had suffered slightly from the recent heavy rains, but on the whole the harvest promises very well. Quite suddenly this morning our cold weather has come on us, heralded by east winds. This morning is so English-like that one could easily fancy one's self in one's own land of "lost winds and sleet."

I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

H. M. I. M. S. Dalhousie, arrived in Bombay from Aden, on Saturday morning, under the command of Captain C. W. Hewett. After she left Bombay with troops for Aden on the 28th ultimo, the Dalhousie reports having fallen in with and continued to experience bad weather and heavy seas, accompanied with rain on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of this month. She had fine passage, during her trip up here. She left Aden on the 8th instant, with the undermentioned officers and other military details with families numbering 387, and belonging to the East Yorkshire Regiment, Royal Artillery, the Commissariat, and other departments. On the 9th instant one native private died on board. The military officers on board were:—Captain C. F. Harrison, East Yorkshire Regiment; Surgeon S. O. Stuart, Medical Staff; Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Grayfoot and child, 3rd Bombay L. I.; and Lieutenants A. C. Tullock, R. P. Molesworth, and A. J. Peile, R. A. These last-named three officers with 104 rank-and-file, who belonged to the 5-1 Lancashire division and 8-1 London division, R A, which two batteries went home by the Malabar, have arrived to volunteer for other batteries in India. Captain Harrison, East Yorkshire Regiment, who goes home from Aden by the Serapis, will take up his appointment as Adjutant to the B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers; and 100 men of his regiment, who arrived with him by the Dalhousie, are also volunteers for other battalions in India. The Dalhousie will leave, probably, for Cutch Mandvie on or about the 24th instant.

THE MISSING STEAMER VAITURNA.

No further tidings have been received regarding the missing steamer Vaiturna. The Neera which the owners, Messrs. Shepherd and Company, had sent out in search of the missing vessel as far as Bhownuggur, has returned to Bombay without discovering any trace of her. The steamer Savitri, which was also sent out in search of the Vaiturna along the ports of Gujerat, seems to have met with no better success. A telegram from Veravul was received by the owners from her Captain on Saturday evening, stating that he had searched every port as far as Veravul, but that having failed to obtain any trace of the missing vessel, he was going further up. Messrs. Shepherd and Company have therefore resolved to despatch their steamer Taif on the line to Jeddah to-morrow morning.

AFRICAN COLONISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I hasten to explain that I am not the author of the note on "A Chartered Company for South Central Africa," published in your issue of yesterday. I merely quoted the note in my recent address to the Parsees. The note itself was drawn up years ago by the Rev. James MacIvor, D.D.—I have, &c.,

J. POLLEN.

Broach, 17th November, 1888.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was rather surprised to find on reading Captain Hodgkinson's letter in your to-day's issue, that he rather discourages any alteration in the programme of the next Coorla meeting coming through you. One would imagine, that the only way to be able to get the opinions of the different corps, would be to ventilate the matter thoroughly, as some of the officers and men, who are on the council and executive committee, are unable to find time to sufficiently take the sense of the men they represent regarding such meetings. But I must thank him, through you, for letting intending competitors now know that they can attend the meetings of the council and executive committee with a view to bring forward their proposals.

The indifferent shots—and they form the major part of the entries—do not care to enter a match specially drawn up for them. They go in for the whole meeting, hoping against hope to come in for the good things that are to be got, and it is here, I think, that handicapping should come in.

I would again urge an early publication in both the dailies of the prospectus to let the indifferent shots know whether it is worth their while competing against CRACKS.

Nov. 16.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

An inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, on Saturday, at the European General Hospital, touching the death of W. A. Jones, aged 45 years, a driver on the Nagpore-Chhatisghur Railway.

Eduljee Cooverjee, station master at the Dadur station of the G. I. P. Railway, said: Deceased was a driver in the Nagpore-Chhatisghur Railway. I did not know him; his age was about 45 years. About 6-30 this morning my assistant informed me that a man was lying on a bench on the down platform. I immediately went there and saw the deceased asleep on a bench and woke him. He told me his name was W. A. Jones, and that he was a driver in the Nagpore-Chhatisgarh Railway, and that he had swallowed a quantity of opium. I asked how much opium he had taken, he said he had taken one tola. I asked him why he took the opium, he said he had lost his wife on the 4th instant at Mulkapore, while coming from Nagpore, and that she met with an accident at Mulkapore by the train, and for that reason he had determined he too would die. He said he had only a married daughter. By the 6-41 a.m. train I sent him to Bombay to the European General Hospital in charge of a Railway policeman.

Jeejeebhoy Framjee, said: I am the keeper of the Imperial Hotel in the Fort. The deceased came to my hotel on the 7th instant, and remained there until 10 a.m., yesterday. He used to go out daily to see his lawyers, as he said he had a case against the G. I. P. Railway Company. He said his wife died by the neglect of the company. He did not drink to excess in my hotel, and I never saw him drunk there. He said he was in much grief on account of the loss of his wife. He used to take his meals. He left the hotel at 10 a.m., yesterday, telling me he was going out for a walk. He said nothing about coming back. He then seemed to be in his usual state. He did not return to my hotel.

Mr. William Henry Reed said: I am a Sub-Assistant Apothecary of the European General Hospital, and reside on the premises. The deceased was brought to the hospital at 7-35 this morning. He was then quite conscious, slightly, if at all, drowsy, the pupils were contracted. He said that at 6 o'clock the previous evening he had taken a tola of opium at Dadur, and that he had taken the opium to make him sleep, but he had not slept.

Dr. Richard Baker, Resident Surgeon, European General Hospital, said: I saw the deceased about 8-30 a.m. to-day shortly after his admission. He was then pale and much agitated, was quite sensible, and spoke to me; his pupils were morbidly contracted. I ordered him a hypodermic injection of atropine and cafeine, but before there was time to get it I was again called to see him, having just gone upstairs to the surgery. On my return I found him moribund and livid, with widely dilated pupils. He died in less than a minute after my return. I am of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy. If opium and alcohol were taken jointly they might conduce to the occurrence of apoplexy.

The jury, upon the above evidence, returned the following verdict: "That the death of W. A. Jones was caused by apoplexy."

B COMPANY BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Bayley Shield competition on 17th November 1888:—

Sergeant W. Nicoll	25	15	21	61
Color.-Sergeant J. Waller	24	19	17	60
Volunteer C. J. Hall	21	15	18	54
Corporal W. Main	24	22	14	60
Volunteer S. Ellis	21	18	19	58
Volunteer P. Flower	20	17	16	53
Major R. S. Brown	26	19	20	65
Volunteer W. Warner	26	22	23	71
Lieutenant T. M. English	25	19	22	66
Sergeant E. Thomas	26	24	11	61
			Total...	609

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following is the parade state, held on the 17th November:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Coy	1	1	2	...	4	...	21	29
B „	1	...	2	...	2	...	18	23
C „	1	1	...	...	3	...	18	23
D „	...	...	1	1	6	...	29	30
E „	...	...	...	1	2	...	8	11
F „	...	...	1	...	3	0	21	25
I „	...	...	1	...	3	2	24	30
K } Cadets	...	...	...	...	1	...	41	42
M	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	22
N	...	...	...	...	0	...	22	22
Staff & Band	...	...	...	1	1	...	24	26
Army Staff		1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Total...	3	3	7	5	27	2	251	298

The following officers were on parade:—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Major Fraser Hore, and Major R. S. Brown; Captains H. Hodgkinson, Baird and Place, Lieutenants Jeffries, Devlin, T. M. English, Savage, Brewin, Prior-de-Savne and F. W. English.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

MISS MANNING IN BOMBAY.

VISITS TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

On Friday last, Miss Manning, accompanied by Mrs. Scott, visited the principal private schools in Bombay, and looked into their working. They visited first the Fort High School, one of the most successful private schools, managed by its energetic principal Mr. Manockjee Bejonjee Cooper. Miss Manning was taken over the premises by Mr. Cooper, and was pleased with the equipments of the school, its well stocked library, its reading-room, and its complete scientific apparatus and laboratory. Some little boys gave, to the accompaniment of a harmonium, a song in the Kindergarten style. Miss Manning expressed her satisfaction with the arrangements specially made to secure the health and comfort of the little ones. She was also much pleased to see historical and other pictures hung on the walls, as being very useful "object lessons" for the boys. A few advanced students gave some reading and recitations. Miss Manning, on seeing Mr. Cooper, recalled having met him in England at a dinner. Mr. Cooper had been some years ago to England, where he took occasion to visit some of the well-known public schools, and study their system of education and discipline. On leaving, Miss Manning and Mrs. Scott cordially thanked Mr. Cooper, and Mrs. Scott promised to visit the school hereafter.

Mr. Hormusjee Jehangir, principal of the Proprietary School, which was next visited, had made special preparations for the occasion. The footpath leading to the entrance of the school-house was carpeted, and enclosed on both sides by plants in tubs. The entrance was decorated with palm leaves and wreaths of flowers. On the first staircase was posted a guard-of-honour, consisting of smart little boys in uniform, under the command of their European instructor. Miss Manning and Mrs. Scott were received at the entrance by the venerable Parse gentleman, Mr. Framji Nusserwanji Patel, Mr. Hormusji Jehangir, principal of the school, Messrs. D. R. Chichgar, D. D. Davar, K.M. Shroff, J. E. Mody, Dr. K N. Bhadurji, and others. As the ladies passed up the stairs, the boys saluted them in right military style. Miss Manning and Mrs. Scott were then led through the different departments of the school and the various classes belonging to them, where a picturesque sight awaited them—the gay attire of the boys, the floral decorations on the walls of the rooms, and the legends mostly in the floral designs. After a look to the school library and reading-room, the ladies were conducted into the reception-room, where boys, barely eight years old, stepped forward and delivered an address of welcome composed for the occasion, alluding to Miss Manning's sympathy with the cause of native education, and the many valuable services rendered by her to the people of India, and offering her a juvenile tribute of admiration and praise for her many virtues of head and heart, and concluding with wishing her a happy sojourn in India, and a safe return to her native shores, with many happy reminiscences of her visit to India. Mr. Hormusjee made a brief statement of the present condition of the school. He said that the Proprietary School was the oldest private high school for sons of native gentlemen, having been nearly thirty years in existence; and founded under highly influential auspices. One feature of the school, by which it was distinguished from other private schools, was that it was entirely independent, from its commencement up to the present time. The present number on the rolls was nearly 800, consisting of boys of Parsee, Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Jewish families. The School had matriculated some three hundred scholars, many of whom had obtained University degrees and distinctions. Some thirty students had from time to time proceeded to England to pursue their different lines of study, and benefitting during their stay there by Miss Manning's kind assistance and advice, had returned to India mostly as members of the learned professions. In conclusion, Mr. Hormasji thanked Miss Manning and Mrs. Scott for the honour they had done him by visiting his school. Their visits to his and other educational institutions were an evidence of their interest in native education and of their sympathy with social reform, and would encourage managers of schools in their labour of love. English recitations and English songs were given by little boys. In reply to the address, Miss Manning made a very sympathetic speech. She complimented the young boys on their delivery and pronunciation, and on their drawing and other designs. She said the school had done good work in the past, and had achieved highly satisfactory results. Most of the ex-students of the school, a list of whom was placed in her hands, had already made their mark, and held prominent positions in life. She personally knew many of them, while they were in England, and was very glad to see some of them present that day. She was delighted to see that large and independent school flourshing, and hoped that the present scholars by their perseverance, would maintain the traditions and prestige of the school. The singing of the National Anthem, in accompaniment with a harmonium by an English lady, terminated the proceedings. At the call of Mr. Hormusji three cheers were successively given for Miss Manning and Mrs. Scott, who were presented with garlands and bouquets of flowers.

Miss Manning then went with Mrs. Scott to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Benevolent Institution, where she was received by its learned principal, Mr. Wadia, the secretary, Mr. Nasarwanji Byramji, and Mr. Nanabhoy, the Superintendent of the girls' department. The girls belonging to the first-class gave the National Anthem and other songs. Some of the little girls in the elementary classes performed school drill, and went through exercises illustrating the Kindergarten system. Miss Manning was much pleased with the intelligence and the bright looks of the children. She was next taken to the boys' school, when a pupil recited some lines from Tennyson, and another gave a piece from the Lady of the Lake. She asked some of the boys a few questions to which satisfactory answers were given. She commended Mr. Wadia's scheme of a School Savings Bank, in which the boys have deposited a total of Rs. 1,000, up to the present. On leaving, a little girl presented bouquets made of wool to Miss Manning and Mrs. Scott. Miss Manning expressed her satisfaction that excellent education was given gratis to the poor pupils in this school, which was founded by the first Parsee Baronet.

CEREMONIES AT A NATIVE WEDDING

On Saturday afternoon, Miss Manning, accompanied by Mrs. Scott, was present at "Cama Baug" to witness the ceremonies of the marriage of the son of Mr. Darashah Sorabjee Taraporwalla, Chancellor at the Italian Consulate in Bombay. Other ladies and gentlemen were also present, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Pryce Weedon, Major and Mrs. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. F.L. Charles, Miss Coates, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Anderson, Messrs G. R. Johnston, W. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Rich, Mr. McCausland, Mr. and Mrs. Bozzoni, Mr. and Mrs. O. Von Hoffer, Mr. Biscaldi, Captain L. Laboura, and Captain Merlo. The lady visitors were welcomed by Mrs. Darashah Taraporwalla and Miss N. M. Patel, the latter of whom speaks both English and French very fluently. Dustoor Peshootan Byramjee Sunjana performed the marriage ceremony, which was witnessed by all the European guests, for whom special accommodation had been provided. An English translation of the Parsee marriage prayer from Professor Spiegel's work on the Zend Avesta had been printed at the expense of the father of the bride-groom and handed to the European ladies and gentlemen for their information. After the ceremony, the guests partook of refreshments, and the bride and bride-groom were introduced to them, and the toast of their health was drunk with cheers. Miss Manning and others listened for some time with much interest to the Hindustani songs of a Company of native musicians, and, with acknowledgments of thanks to Mr. Taraporwalla for his hospitality, departed with presents of garlands and bouquets of flowers.

EVENING PARTY AT WESTFIELD.

At 9-30 p.m. on Saturday, Miss Manning attended an evening party given in her honour at Westfield, Breach Candy, the residence of Mr. Varjeewandas Madhowdas and Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas. The arrangements for the reception had been made by a committee of native gentlemen, with Mr. Darashah Ruttonjee Chichgar and K. M. Shroff as honorary secretaries, in magnificent style. The illumination of the bungalow and its extensive garden-grounds looked superb. Trees were radiant with hundreds of coloured lanterns, and tumbler *buttees* in lines and arcades made a brilliant spectacle. The interior of the bungalow had been decorated and illuminated in a corresponding style. Miss Manning, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Uloth, arrived about 9-30 p. m., when they were received at the main entrance by Messrs. Vurjeevundas Madhavdas, N. G. Chandawarkar, Harkissondas Narotumdas, D. R. Chichgar, Javerilal Umiashunkar, K. N. Kabraji, and other members of the reception committee. Among the other gentlemen present, many of whom were introduced to Miss Manning, were the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., the Hon. P. M. Mehta, the Persian Consul General, Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocheherjee, Dastoor Perosjee Jamaspjee, Messrs. F. L. Charles, Grattan, Geary, J. Griffiths, F. Stockinger, H. Curwen, C. Lowell, Dr. Peterson, Professor Forrest, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Rev. Mr. Scott, the Rev. Mr. Hume, Miss Dr. Peechey, Miss Dr. Littlewood, Messrs. H. C. Burder, G. R. Russell; J. Rich, H. M. Phipson, F. Fernandes, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Ramcrishna G. Bhandarker, Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Manackshah J. Taleykhan, F. R. Vicajee, M. M. Moonshee, G. S. Mankar, M. H. Hakim, Hassumbhoy Visram, Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, K. R. Cama, A. M. Dhurumsey, Furdoonjee M. Banajee, R. M. Patel, A. B. Patel, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. M. M. Bhose, Dr. F. E. Davar, Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Dr. H. D. Pesikaka, Dr. Temooljee B. Nariman, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Dinsha D. Davar, J. E. Mody, Jehangir Eduljee Davar, N. D. Allbless, Cowasjee Dinshah Adenwalla, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Jehangir B. Dadabhoy, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Dhunjeebhoy H. Wadia, Hormusjee D. Wadia, Rustom K. R. Cama, R. M. Chichgar, Gunputrao Bhasker, Dorabjee J Tata, Janardhun Gopal, Mooljee B. Barbhaya, Gordhundas Gokaldas Tejpall, Gordhundas Khatao, L. N. Banajee, J. C. Cama, D. D. Ghandy, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, D urumsey Morarjee Goculdas, Sorabjee R. Bunshah, Hurrichund Yadowjee, Ghanesham Nilkant, Ellapa Ballaram, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, N. J. Guzdar, C. D. Furdoonjee, L. G. Bhadbhade, &c.

A large number of European, Parsee, and Hindu ladies were also present. A string band played in the grounds. As soon as Miss Manning entered the bungalow, several native ladies came forward, and, according to the true orthodox Hindu fashion, when welcoming an honoured guest, made a mark of red powder in the middle of her forehead and placed flowers round her head and garlands round her neck, in token of good-will and perpetual friendship. At the outer entrance gate she was greeted with a flourish of native trumpets and cymbals. The party was a very enjoyable one; and after partaking of refreshments, the guests dispersed at a late hour.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major S. J. Lambert, R.E., is permitted to proceed to England.

Captain F. N. Maude, R.E., is appointed to the Staff of the cavalry camp-of-instruction, which will assemble at Delhi on the 29th November, 1888, specially in connection with the work of cavalry pioneers, and is directed to join on that date.

Colonel C. N. Hodgson, Second-in-Command, 32nd Pioneers, is appointed officiating Second-in-Command, 1st Bengal Infantry; and Lieutenant-Colonel Prendergast is transferred from the 1st Bengal Infantry to be officiating Second-in-Command, 25th Punjab Infantry.

In continuation of G. O. C. C., dated 26th September, 1888, page 393, it is notified that the following translations, *viz.*, (1) manual exercises for the Snider rifle and carbine and bayonet exercise, and (2) manual exercises for the rifle and carbine (Martini-Henry) and bayonet exercise, in Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi, prepared under the orders of the Government of India by Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., Deputy Secretary, Military Department, will also be shortly ready for distribution.

The following appointments have been made:—1st *Bengal Infantry.*—Lieutenant A. W. de Wilton, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, *vice* More-Molyneux, seconded for appointment on Staff in Upper Burma. Lieutenant de Wilton will be graded in the regiment below Lieutenant H. Comins and above Lieutenant R. J. R. Brown. 5th *Punjab Infantry.*—Lieutenant R. C. O. Creagh, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, *vice* Cooper, transferred to the 1st Sikhs.

Officers commanding regiments of native cavalry and infantry will be supplied free with twenty copies of the Native Musketry Regulations, and the same number of copies of the Manual Exercises will also be supplied free (the latter suited for the arm with which the regiment is equipped). Indents are to be forwarded to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, Calcutta, showing the proportion in each character in which it is desired the twenty free copies should be supplied, and specifying, in the case of the Manual Exercises, whether required for Martini-Henry or Snider arms. Requisitions should also show the number of each work required on payment.

The undermentioned passed the Lower Standard in Persian on the dates mentioned:—1st October, 1888—Major G. O. Stoney, King's Own Scottish Borderers. Captains F. Morris, 1st Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and J. Sherston, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade; Lieuts. H.R.S. Maitland, 2nd Bn. Yorkshire Regiment, H. D. Tuson, 1st Bn. Border Regiment, M. W. Douglas, North Staffordshire Regiment, Probationer, Bengal Staff Corps, J. A. Douglas, S.R.L. Tottenham, F. Tweddell and G. P. Campbell, Staff Corps, and R.G.R. de Vismes de Ponthieu, Bombay Staff Corps, Surgeon U. N. Mukerji, M.D., Indian Medical Staff, Schoolmistress Mrs. McArdle, 1st Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, 13th October—Lieut. G.T.J. Carey, 2nd Bn. Highland Light Infantry.

The following Bengal officers have obtained leave:—Surgeon F. D. Eldroton, leave to Canada, to the 23rd of January; Major C. D. Howden, King's Royal Rifles, leave to Australia for twelve months; Captain A. Tracey, 2-1 Eastern Division, R.A., leave to England, on medical certificate, for twelve months; Lieutenant E. K. Money, Shropshire Light Infantry, leave to Simla, on medical certificate; Lieutenant E. Waller, Border Regiment, language leave to Calcutta, for six months; Colonel Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, leave to Dalhousie, for one month; Lieutenant H. C. Mactier, Hampshire Regiment, to remain at Simla, for two months, on medical certificate; Lieutenant L. E. Kiggell, Warwickshire Regiment leave to Ireland, for nine months; Lieutenant E. R. Gordon, 2nd Dragoon Guards, six months, to England, on medical certificate; and Lieutenant J. T. Pratt, K. O. S. Borderers, twelve months, to England. Major F. D. Battye, Corps of Guides, leave to the 6th February; Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, 17th Bengal Cavalry, language leave to Jeypur for six months; Lieutenant Macdonald, Wiltshire Regiment, leave to the 1st February; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Tower, Suffolk Regiment, leave to 7th January; Lieutenant W. L. Evans, 38th Bengal Infantry, 01 days to Australia, on medical certificate; Lieutenant W. W. Chitty, leave for one year, on medical certificate; Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse, leave for 182 days, on medical certificate; Lieutenant G. H. Fenwick, King's Royal Rifles, leave to 14th April; Lieutenant G.H. Hutchinson, Connaught Rangers, leave to Ireland for twelve months; Lieutenant F. J. Annesley, East Kent, leave to England, to the 27th February; Surgeon-Major T. S. Cogan, leave to England for six months; Lieutenant E. J. Drummond, 1st Goorkhas, language leave to Simla and Calcutta for six months.

The submarine cable has been successfully laid between Java and the port of Macassar, in the Celebes.

"Asmodeus," in a sporting letter to the Allahabad paper, tells a strange tale of Lord Randolph Churchill's dream of the Cambridgeshire. The noble lord dreamed that he beheld number 22 go up after the race was won; and 22 was the number of Veracity upon the card. Wherefore he put fifty pounds on that horse, and the result of the race is now ancient history. Veracity was at one time a twenty-five to one chance. There are, of course, scores of stories of "dreaming" winners—sometimes with success and sometimes with bankruptcy, but distinguished dreamers such as Lord Randolph Churchill are few. An element of grim comedy lies in the idea of a statesman to whom a year's glimpse into the future—the future of our army and naval reform for instance—would be really valuable, being vouchsafed nothing more than a vision of—"Veracity first for the Cambridgeshire."

"Undoubtedly the most curious feature of present Afghan politics," remarks an up-country paper, "is the refusal, continued even to the present time, of many at Kabul to believe that Ishak Khan was really defeated. They pretend to believe that the Amir's troops are on the defensive, and that the Amir is going thither with reinforcements. This alarmist view is due, no doubt, to the circumstantial reports brought by Abdulla Jan Khan and his men of the thorough beating which they undoubtedly got in the first fight. Another matter which is still insufficiently explained is the means by which Ishak Khan was able to make so good a fight. He had, we suppose, two or three battalions of Turkistan troops and perhaps a couple of cavalry regiments. They would probably all have Sniders. His own body-guard alone had Berdans in 1886, but from his close connection with the Russians since, he doubtless had many more when he revolted. If the Kataghan Uzbaks supported him, as has been stated, they might have turned out, perhaps, 1,000 horsemen of sorts; and probably some of the Uzbaks and Hazaras of his own province were engaged in it also.

THE J. N. PETIT ANKLESWAR LIBRARY.

At the ceremony of opening the new library hall and Town Hall at Ankleswar, the funds for building which were contributed by the late Mr. J. N. Petit, nephew and son-in-law of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Dr. J. Pollen, the chairman, passed a well-merited eulogy on the deceased.

After the report on the origin and development of the library had been read, Mr. Ardasir Dastoor Camdin, of Bombay, said: Dr. Pollen, Mr. Beaman, and gentlemen,—As one directly or indirectly connected with the institution, you will be just now opening, I feel myself highly honoured by being specially invited from Bombay to be present on this interesting occasion. I consider it to be a privilege, the rememberance of which I shall, for a long time, cherish with feelings of pleasure and gratitude. The want of a building for this library in this busy little town of Ankleswar was brought to my notice some months ago by your worthy citizen, Mr J. N. Ginwalla, and I was asked to work among the Parsi shetias of Bombay with a view of getting some one to generously supply that want. The desire of being of service to a town so near my own native place set me at once to work. To whom else should I apply for the requisite assistance but to that noble and generous young gentleman, who, by his culture, affability, and magnanimity, had already made his mark among the rising Parsi shetias of Bombay? I refer to the late Mr. J. N. Petit, whose untimely and very lamentable death we deplore. A patron of learning and literature as he was, eagerly desirous for the diffusion and propagation of knowledge, he had not the heart to refuse. He therefore gave a ready and willing response to the appeal made to him on behalf of your citizens. This is neither the time nor the place to expatiate upon his manifold qualities of mind and heart. This much, however, may be said that, following in the footsteps of his worthy father and uncle, he knew very well how and where to make use of his money, and that he always used it judiciously and to the advantage of the people. As a result of this judicious use, we have the gratification to find to-day your library endowed with a local habitation and a name. To me as to many other friends and admirers of the deceased gentleman, it is a matter of melancholy pleasure that your committee have resolved to call this institution after his name, and he, had he been spared to us, would certainly have done much more for the well-being and advancement of this, as well as other kindred institutions elsewhere founded by him. It is indeed a matter of deep regret—one which casts a certain degree of gloom over this day's proceedings that that gentleman is not in our midst to-day to grace this occasion, and to personally hand over this small but handsome building erected for your benefit. It is, however, consoling to know that the bereaved father and widow of the deceased gentleman have, by handsome donations, tried to further perpetuate his memory in connection with your institution. Let us all join in hoping that the institution, so nobly set on foot, will, by fulfilling the objects for which it is started, be a source of blessing to the people of Ankleswar. Now that the Institution is thus placed upon a firm footing, I hope your citizens will foster and cherish it, and by all means in their power exert for its progress and advancement. This will depend very much also upon the committee of the institution, and I am extremely pleased to find that the same is composed of very able and energetic gentlemen, some of them in the judicial line and in other branches of Government service. I cannot conclude without observing how highly gratified I am at your committee having succeeded in inducing a gentleman of Dr. Pollen's culture, abilities, and reputation, to preside on this occasion. Though not a permanent inhabitant of Broach now, yet as a native of that place, I always watch with interest the progress of Municipal government in that city, and nothing, of late, has given me greater pleasure than to find your energetic and able Collector engaging himself, heart and soul, in works tending to the welfare of the people entrusted to his care. The well-deserved popularity that he has so speedily earned during the very short tenure of his acting appointment, is in itself an ample testimony to his administrative talents. We are all, therefore, deeply obliged to Dr. Pollen for his kindness and condescension in consenting to preside on this occasion. (Applause.)

Dr. John Pollen, in responding to the invitation to open the library, said that it afforded him the greatest pleasure to comply with the request of the president, but before proceeding to unlock the doors, he wished to express, on behalf of all present, their grateful recognition and appreciation of the liberality and munificence of those who had contributed towards the establishment of the institution. Alluding to the untimely and ever-to-be-lamented death of Mr. Jamsetji N. Petit, the liberal endower of the institution, Dr. Pollen said that, even in our happiest moments, something of the bitter would occasionally arise, and, amid the joy and festivity of this inauguration, there arose the sad reflection that the man to whose refined generosity the foundation of this library was mainly due, had not been spared to witness or take part in the opening ceremony. Sorrows seemed inseparable from human experience. The poet sings,—"We look before and after and pine for what is not; our sincerest laughter with some pain is fraught. Our sweetest songs are those which tell of saddest thoughts." Passing on to speak of the well-known liberality of the Petit family, Dr. Pollen suggested that the family might much more appropriately adopt the surname of LeGrand, the great or great-hearted family. It had also struck him, as he listened to well deserved praises bestowed on Mr. Ardashir S. Kamdin Dastur for his cordial co-operation in the establishment of this library, how very wise the merchant princes had been to invoke the aid of the priest. The king and priest always carried everything before them, particularly when, as in this instance, they succeeded in securing the co-operation of a college of prophets. The speeches he had listened to that evening showed that the prophetic element was not wanting in Ankleswar. There were a few remarks about the advantages of libraries in general, which he had thought over in the course of the day, and had jotted down in pencil, but unfortunately the waning light prevented his referring to his notes. He, however, remembered some of them, and the first one was the advantages of the spread of knowledge. He agreed with the poet who said, "Let knowledge circle with the wind, but let her herald reverence fly before her." Young men of the present day were too prone to scoff at the wisdom of their ancestors, quite forgetting that the best books were but the best records of human experience. (Hear, hear.) Books embody the synthesis of experience. The Russians, like all new nations, were somewhat inclined to despise or disparage experience, for there was a Russian proverb to the effect that although experience taught, it only taught fools. Wise men, according to Russian notions, had no need of experience, only fools needed its lessons. Dr. Pollen thought the Persian proverb was nearer the ethical truth. The Persian saying was that one man with experience was better than ten clever fellows or men of sense. In acquiring knowledge there was one great danger to be guarded against the acquisition at the same time of considerable self-conceit. Against this, also, the Persian philosopher warned mankind when he declared that the man who knew and considered that he knew, was merely the rider of a lame donkey, while the man who knew and knew that he didn't know would drive the steed of superiority across the vault of the highest heaven, while the conceited man, who thought he knew when he didn't know, would remain stuck in the mud of dense ignorance till the day of judgment. (Hear, hear and laughter.) For himself, Dr. Pollen said a well-furnished library always affected him with a sort of sadness when he thought how little he knew of the contents of the many books whose titles looked down on him with reproach from the shelves. It was, however, on the whole, not so very hard to get outside books and acquire knowledge. The great difficulty was to apply it, and an American writer had hit the mark, when he declared that "there was nothing so easy to learn as experience, and nothing so hard to apply;" and when by way of illustration he added that it was a darned sight easier to find six men who can tell you exactly how a thing ought to be done than to find one who will do it. There could be no doubt, Dr. Pollen amusingly added, that this was a wonderful age, and that desperate attempts to apply experience were constantly being made, resulting in wonderful discoveries. For instance, a great professor had recently visited India to study its agricultural conditions, and he actually made the wonderful discovery that, if you shaved Indian cattle, you would find they had "black skins!" (Laughter.) An able Bombay Civilian had also gone through an agricultural course at home, and returned to the country to discover that, except on well-watered lands, no crops of any kind could possibly grow under the deleterious Babul tree. (Laughter.) Certain wonderful discoveries had recently been made (as every one knew) about Deccan appointments! How far these discoveries were due to a partial application of knowledge Dr. Pollen could not say; but it struck him that fragmentary knowledge was a dangerous thing. Most of the school reading books of Indian schools were the veriest scrap books, and the knowledge acquired therefrom was very often fragmentary and inane. Against such fragmentary knowledge an institution like the one that day inaugurated promise to provide ample safeguards, and if he offer a word of advice to his younger hearers, it was this that it was better to know one book or one author well than a dozen imperfectly. In conclusion, Dr. Pollen hoped the library would be a great success, and would be well furnished with good books, so that future generations of the youth of Ankleswar might rise up and pronounce the original promoters of the institution "blessed."

On concluding these remarks, Dr. Pollen proceeded to unlock the library doors and declare the building open. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was proposed by the Subordinate Judge of Ankleswar and president of the library, the proceedings terminated.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A DISCRIMINATING OPINION ON THE CONGRESS.

The *Rast Goftar*, in answer to certain criticisms which seemed to imply that it has changed its opinion on the Congress, says:—We do not oppose the Congress *per se*; we have distinctly said so in our article. But it is an instrument which can be turn to good or evil account at will, and it is because we perceived a distinct tendency to foster discontent with the existing order of things, and to raise hopes and kindle desires which are impossible of fulfilment, that we thought it was time to raise our warning voice in terms which might not be mistaken. It is possible that the Congress may degenerate by degrees into a faction of Revolutionists or Irreconcileables, whose utterances may be at perfect variance with the laudable, or at all events, harmless object with which the idea was originally conceived and carried into execution. We, therefore, want to impress upon the leaders of the Congress the necessity of exercising atmost caution and discretion in order to guard against that danger. It is not their business to yield themselves up to the fascination of grand illusions and idle day-dreams, but to take a correct measure of the actualities which surround them, and teach the people to cultivate those manly and civic virtues which would qualify them for a higher political existence. The noble work of raising the people from their present low level is the avowed object of the British Government, and the Congress leaders, by the proper exercise of their influence, by their kindly sympathy with the people, as well as by an intelligent discernment of their failings and virtues, can, perhaps, render valuable assistance to the rulers in their high purpose. But if their action only leads to the fostering of ignoble feelings, they may create, in course of time, a force which, whether they may deplore it or not, they will certainly be unable to repress or control. Then their choice will be either to retire from the field with shame and anguish, or to be driven along by the rabble, while seeming to lead.

THE HIGH COURT AND THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

Native Opinion, in commenting upon our leader of Saturday upon this subject, says that the six persons concerned cannot at the worst be taken to have bribed Mr. Hanmantrao or Mr. Crawford, otherwise than under circumstances of pressure and compulsion. And if so, one may doubt whether sections of the Penal Code can warrant this conviction. On this subject the Authors of the Penal Code have made remarks, which are quite pertinent to the present case. The remarks are as follows:—

There are countries in which the giver of a bribe ougth to be more severely punished than the receiver. There are countries, on the other hand, in which the giving of a bribe may be what it is not desirable to visit with any punishment. In a country situated like England, the giver of a bribe is generally far more deserving of punishment than the receiver. But there are countries where the case is widely different—where men give bribes to Magistrates from exactly the same feeling which leads them to give their purses to robbers, or to pay ransom to pirates—where men give bribes because no man can, without a bribe, obtain common justice. In such countries we think that the giving of bribes is not a proper subject of punishment. It would be as absurd, in such a state of society, to reproach the giver of a bribe with corrupting the virtue of public servants, as it would be to say that the traveller who delivers his money when a pistol is held to his breast corrupts the virtue of the highwayman. We would by no means be understood to say that India, under the British Government, is in a state answering to this last description. Still we fear it is undeniable. . . . . that in the great majority of cases the receiver of the bribe is really the tempter, and that the giver of the bribe is really acting in self-defence. Under these circumstances we are strongly of opinion that it would be unjust and cruel to punish the giving of a bribe, in any case in which it could not be proved that the giver had really by his instigations corrupted the virtue of a public servant who, unless temptation had been put in his way, would have acted uprightly. In these circumstances it seems that the process of prosecution is not so easy under the Penal Code as it must have seemed to Sathe or his friends, if any. But the powerful objection that may be urged against prosecution is on the ground of expendiency. As forcibly and clearly put by the *Bombay Gazette*, the main purpose in the whole proceeding is not the fall of this man or that man, but the general examination of the public administration. This grand and in every sense public purpose demands an unfettered unbosoming of witnesses' hearts, which it is impossible to secure, if the dread of prosecution be kept hanging over their heads. Thus public expediency may rightfully demand that the lesser good should be sacrificed in the interests of the greater. Moreover, there is one more consideration which may not be left unnoticed. The Government of Bombay has a discretionary power to refuse or grant the sanction, if it be at all necessary. But even if the sanction be not necessary, and the prosecution go on, the Government of Bombay has, as a royal prerogative, a power to pardon the accused. Thus Government can relieve the six people concerned at the last stage, if not at the first.

THE RELATION OF THE SEXES.

Professor Edward D. Cope, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, contributes an article under this heading, from which the subjoined is quoted:—

In comparing male and female minds we should take them at their best, and not at their worst. We should take real livers, and not pretenders; that is, persons who exercise their higher faculties or who live up to their capacities. Very many men and women waste their higher faculties by disuse, but the married are less apt to live this aimless life than the unmarried. As there are persons who deny matters of ordinary observation, the actual differences of the minds of the sexes in general may be very briefly enumerated. We find in man a greater capacity for rational processes, a capacity which is not always exercised to its full. We find in men a greater capacity for endurance of the activity of the rational faculty. We find in men a greater capacity for work in those departments of intelligence which require mechanical skill of a high order. In the æsthetic department we find incapacity more general than in women, certainly in the department of the æsthetics of the person. In women we find that the deficiency of endurance of the rational faculty is associated with a general incapacity for mental strain, and, as her emotional nature is stronger, that strain is more severe than it is in man under similar circumstances. Hence the easy breakdown under stress, which is probably the most distinctive feature of the female mind. This peculiarity, when pronounced, becomes the hysterical temperament. But in all departments of mental action that depend on affection or emotion for their excellence woman is the superior of man; in those departments where affection should not enter she is the inferior. I think that most of the peculiarities of mind of the sexes may be traced to these first principles. The origin of these leading differences is not difficult to trace to the different functions of the sexes in the family relation, emphasised by repetition throughout the long ages of vertebrate, mammalian, and human history. Beginning with the maternal instinct woman has become, by constant exercise, a being of affections. Her long protection by the male has reduced her capacity for defence, while the mastery by him has accustomed her to yielding, and to the use of methods of accomplishing her desires other than force. There are apparent exceptions to these definitions, but they are generally more apparent than real. For one of the characteristics of the female of man, acquired by long practice, is a capacity for keeping up the appearance of possessing qualities in which she is more or less deficient. A ready capacity for acquisition of knowledge and skill in language are important contributors to this result. It would seem, then, that nature has marked out very clearly the relative positions of the sexes of man. This relation is beneficial, not only from a natural, but also from social standpoint. The sex affection or passion has the greatest influence in compelling evolution of unwilling lives, and of driving where nothing can lead. The best emotions are aroused in the man who finds a woman dependent on him for support, and the infant's breath will awake that woman to serious thought and exertion who never had a serious thought before. Nor is the mutual benefit confined to the earlier days of the relation. It has been said elsewhere: "While the interests of member of the same sex often bring them into collision with each other, those of opposite sex cannot normally do so. While the contests of the members of the one sex are the active agent in evolution by rivalry and force, the relations of opposite sex furnish the inducement to progress offered by mutual admiration and pleasure. Among mankind the necessity of pleasing and of inspiring the respect of the opposite sex has a great deal to do with the becoming pleasant and respectable."

GOOD QUEEN BESS.

"Good Queen Bess was a glorious Dame."

This line of the nursery poet, remarks a writer in the *Globe*, has perennial youth. It has never been seriously questioned that Queen Bess was good (whatever that may mean) and glorious. Something of the spirit of this feeling was expressed by the paradoxist, who said, "England has had only two great Kings—Elizabeth and Oliver Cromwell." The writer then proceeds to discuss her Majesty's claim to the adjective:—

It may have been partly to the spacious times in which she lived, but chiefly, no doubt, to the spacious breadth, of her personality, that her abiding popularity is due. Unless, perhaps, it be Dr. Johnson, no one within modern times has made such a claim upon our forgetfulness in regard to minor defects of character. She did deeds for which we can find no excuse; she often spoke and behaved after a fashion which can only be mildly described by the epithet grotesque; her vanity, her wilfulness, her accomplishments are all open to ridicule; and yet she cuts no ridiculous figure in history. She had that something of greatness about her which overrides all minor littlenesses. Sydney Smith said sarcastically about British behaviour that the Briton having invented Magna Charta and Trial by Jury, thought he might be privileged to neglect small behaviour. And upon similar principles we forget Queen Elizabeth's petulant speeches when we remember her words of noble patriotism; we forget her own verses when we remember her encouragement of the great writers who made her age a landmark in literature; we forget her ruffs and farthingales when we remember the spirit with which she met the attack of Spain.

A YOUTHFUL PRODIGY.

Her early training in accordance with the highest traditions of the day, might have made her as painful a pedant as King James, had it not been for her natural wit and breadth of intellect. While still quite young she spoke and wrote with ease in Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and Flemish: she studied history from the philosophic point of view; and when about sixteen she read with Roger Ascham nearly the whole of Cicero's works, Livy, Isocrates, Sophocles, and the New Testament in the original Greek. It is to this early acquaintance with ancient literature that we may attribute such formality of style and thought as appears, for instance, in her reflections as a prisoner at Woodstock:—"I walked many times into the peasant fields of the Holy Scriptures, where I pluck up the goodlisome herbs of sentences by pruning, eat them by reading, chew them by musing, and lay them up at length in the high seat of memorie by gathering them together; that so, having tasted their sweetness I may the less perceive the bitterness of this miserable life." These reflections and turns of expression will translate almost literally into such a style as Seneca's.

ROYAL POETRY.

Elizabeth's verses, like those of many more notable poets of her day, were, when not translations, most faithful imitations of the popular Italian sonneteers. One of her sonnets says:—

"Some gentler passion steal into my mind
(For I am soft and made of melting snow)."

The invocation was unnecessary. It was more by accident, by the capricious freezing of the "melting snow," that Shakespeare's "fair vestal" lived and died a virgin queen. It is ludicrous to think of the modern applications of the elegant line,

"In maiden meditations, fancy free."

and remember the Imperial Diana to whom it was originally applied. Diana's affairs with Seymour, Dudley, Hatton, Anjou—to mention only a few names—were not particularly marked by those downcast eyes which we generally associate with the vestals of our imagination; nor in her conduct of them was the Queen particularly queenly. "No scandal about Queen Elizabeth, I hope," was not the *mot d'ordre* in 1549, when her name was popularly linked with that of the Lord Admiral of England. In the days of Dudley's favour, it was not upon slight provocation that the wary Cecil retorted to the Queen, when she commented upon a *amesalliance* of the Duchess of Suffolk—"What! has she married her horsekeeper?" "Yea, madame; and she saith you would like to do the same with yours." When Anjou went away, gossip said that Elizabeth was no less afflicted than Dido for the loss of Æneas; and she petted Hatton with such terms of endearment as "my mutton," "my belwether," "my *pecora camoi*," and "my sweetlids." It says much for the dominant power of Elizabeth's popularity, than in spite of the manvaises languages of Lady Shrewsbury and half a dozen other ladies, the name and fame of the Virgin Queen have survived the scandal of the sixteenth century.

MORE PLEASING THAN BEAUTIFUL.

The Armada collection now on view at Drury Lane contains many portraits of Elizabeth Horace Walpole, who knew most of them, say "there is not one that can be called beautiful." And, indeed, it is quite certain that she was never good-looking, in spite of all the courtiers. Even Giovanni Michele, an Italian and a diplomat, says of her in her 24th year that, though she was "a Lady of great elegance," "her face might be called pleasing rather than beautiful."

Her eyes and hands were her strong points; but her hair was of that tint which is often by politeness called auburn, and accompanied by a fine complexion. Ill-health and cares of State soon undermined her very moderate youthful attractions, and, though the fiction of her beauty was always kept up in her presence she relieved more and more for effect upon the less uncertain attractions of dress." The Queen's wardrobe and the eexaggeration of her costume are matters of common knowledge; but it is, perhaps, less generally known that she considered such exaggeration (in others) "monstrous, indecent attiring. However, we are indebted to this taste of hers for the absolute certainty with which we can identify any of her likenesses; and Walpole's description of all her later portraits is very tolerably exact:—"A pale Roman nose, a head of hair loaded with crowns and powdered with diamonds, a vast ruff, a vaster farthingale, and a bushels of pearls."

SHE BOXED THEIR EARS.

Presented somewhat after this style, as her counterfeit presentiment comes forward upon the boards of Drury Lane to dance the minuet, which that Scotch humbug Melville said "his Queen danced not so high or disposedly as she did," good Queen Bess is in danger of provoking the laughter of the pit. But the pit would scarcely have laughed in her presence. She had a terrible way when she was angry, as the courtiers whose ears she boxed and the maids of honour whom she struck could tell. She had a pretty vein of sarcastic retort, and she had learned to swear in the school of bluff King Hal himself. Her courage too was never doubtful, except when she had to have a tooth drawn; and then the Bishop of London had to offer to lose one of his few remaining teeth to encourage her by "a practical experiment." All these little things are matter of chronicle and gossip. They may be found by ferreting in folios and by exploring in MSS. But history takes another view of Elisabeth. The larger features of her character stand out before the judgment of posterity, and she is now as she was to her contemporaries, the "Good Queen Bess."

RELIGION IN NEW ENGLAND.

A remarkable article which appeared some two years ago in the *New York Evening Post*, citing evidences of the decay of religion in the "back towns" of New England, has given rise to discussions, which reach a culminating point in late numbers of the *Andover Review*. In these papers numerous influential writers—mostly well-known American divines—publish their views upon the condition of things, which is described by Dr. Dike as "presenting vast proportions." A curious feature of the symposium is the great variety of incidental suggestions for remedying the evil. Among these are an organized distribution of printed copies of sermons; the regulation of church music by the pastor; a greater variety in prayer meetings; short sermons, and "a violin and cornet," with "a talk on the Chinese Bill and the main incidents in the life of General Sheridan" on Sunday evenings; a black-board, to contain a summary of the forthcoming sermon, and a "Church, wagon" or "Gospel sleigh," which has been described as "very like the political method of getting "aged and infirm voters to the polls." "Libraries and reading rooms" have also been suggested, together with public entertainments and lectures, a gymnasium and evening school, a musical and literary society, amusement rooms, drawing schools, and, lastly, "a wideawake, able, and thoroughly consecrated man," to be appointed "superintendent" of "three or four very weak churches whose "parish boundaries are contiguous," who shall enjoy "a good salary" and a parsonage. He is to be assisted by young men from the seminaries, who, it is observed, "would, no doubt, be willing to assist in this work if their expenses were paid." Some of the writers, it is true, show a sense of the need for going somewhat deeper into the causes of the alleged religious apathy than anything that the majority of these suggestions appear to contemplate, but the most striking fact is that the decay of religion in the "back towns" of New England is not disputed by any one of the writers on this subject in a review which is published in the very heart of the country.

RUSSIANS IN PARIS.

Nomadic Russians, with beetling eyebrows, shaggy hair, and a generally greasy appearance, may sometimes be seen wandering in droves along the brilliant Boulevards in Paris, writes a correspondent who gives the following description of them:—

They look like peasants of Moujiks out of the dramatic adaptations in French of the works of the Russian realists. You are often surprised to see these children of the snow and the steppes so far away from home, and are apt to wonder at their business in the most expensive city in the world. Some interesting particulars, however, have just been published respecting the low life members of the large Russian colony in Paris in connection with the registration of foreigners which is now taking place at the Prefecture of Police.

AN OLD NIHILIST.

They foregather, it seems, in the Latin quarter, where they have a kind of political pope, or patriarch, in the person of Peter Lavrof, an old Nihilist, who has been expelled from Russia. His room in the Rule Saint Jacques is piled from floor to ceiling with books. This place is the rendezvous of the male and female students of Russian nationality who are attending lectures in the Paris medical schools, and they delight in discussing politics, literature, medicine, and mathematics with their patriarchal compatriot. Lavrof has had an eventful career. He was born at Paskof in 1823, and went through a course of studies in the Russian School of Artillery in which he succeeded Ostrogradsky in the professorial chair. In 1866 he was arrested in connection with the Karakosof affair and was imprisoned, but escaped in 1870. After having lived in Switzerland and England he came to Paris in 1877, and is now busy with a tremendous treatise on modern thought

MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET.

All the students and refugees gathered round Lavrof work hard at teaching, translating, and copying in order to support themselves while in Paris, and nearly every one of them has a severe struggle in order to make both ends meet. There is also a large colony of Russian and Polish students who attend the lectures, but who depend to a great extent on the assistance given to them by the Alliance Israelite. Most of the poorest students, male and female, live in community in an establishment in the Rue Flatters, where there are separate dormitories for the sexes and a common room for study.

HARD LIVES.

They take their meals in a kind of co-operative restaurant in the Avenue des Gobelins, where they act as their own cashiers, cooks, and waiters. The prices of the meals are reduced to the minimum figure, only horseflesh being consumed, with cheap bread, vegetables, and tea or coffee, wine being as rigidly excluded from the repasts as if the Muscovite wanderers were members of the Blue Ribbon movement. Wealthier studeents and artists of Russian Polish, or Bulgarian nationality resort to a tavern kept by a Pole in the Latin quarter. In the Rue de la Glaciere is a general library for all Slavs, and it was founded chiefly through the instrumentality of Tourgueneff, the novelist. Very few of these Slavonic people settle down in Paris, and after having completed their medical or artistic studies they make their way back to native land.

A RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Of late years, since the Russian alliance has been a pet dream of French statesmen and citizens, the Muscovites in Paris are treated with every possible consideration, not only by officials, but also by such usually uncompromising persons as landlords and the concierges of houses in poor localities, by restaurateurs, and others with whom they come in similar contact. The labourers and general working people of Russian nationality live in the neighbourhood of Montmartre, and they are principally composed of of persons whom the anti-semitic movement of 1880 drove to more hospitable countries than their own. Most of them have been in America, where they did not prosper, whereas in Paris, thanks to the assistance which they have from time to time received, most of them are thriving, and some of them have even been able to embark in business.

A WOMAN SWINDLER TWO CENTURIES AGO.

"April 15, 1664.—To the Duke's "house," writes Pepys in his Diary, "and there saw 'the German Princesse' acted by the woman herself; but never was anything so well done in earnest, worse performed in jest upon the stage." The woman herself was an adventuress of the seventeenth century, whose career presents a prototype of Mrs. Gordon Baillie. This clever swindler seems to have created in Pepy's time even a greater sensation than Mrs Gordon Baillie in ours. Her real name was Mary Carleton, but she was known also as Mary Moders, alias Stedman, and was believed to be the daughter of a Canterbury fiddler. She began life as a lady's maid, and travelled with her mistress on the Continent, where she managed to pick up a smattering of German sufficient to enable her to assume the character of a German Princess. With her pretty face and her vivacious ways, and her broken English she seems to have induced several men to marry her, among them being the son of a London citizen of some social standing. This got her into trouble. She was charged with bigamy, but managed to get off, much to the satisfaction of impressionable, good natured Master Pepys. "After church to Sir W. Batten's," wrote the diarist, "where my Lady Batten enveighed mightily against "the German Princesse, and I as high in the defence of her wit and spirit, and glad that she is cleared of the Sessions." Having been so successful in playing various parts in real life, it was no doubt imagined that she would necessarily be very highly endowed with the talent requisite for the stage. In Mr. Pepys's opinion, however, as we have seen, she was a signal failure, and it is certain that she relapsed into her previous career of a fraudulent adventuress. Her achievements, so far as they have been recorded, are in no way comparable to those of Mrs. Gordon Baillie but then life in those days was slower and simpler, and presented fewer opportunities. The arts of swindling, like most of the others, were in a more primitive and rudimentary stage; and, moreover, they were always practised under the depressing shadow of the gallows. This clever woman played her wiles for fifteen years after her trial for bigamy, but fortune failed her at last, and she was hanged at Tyburn for a petty theft from a tavern in Chancery-lane.

NOVELISTS' DATES.

Are novelists to be held accountable for their dates? A correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, who seems to be very decidedly of opinion that they are, finds himself much perplexed with the chronology of "Pickwick." Thus, as he says, Dodson and Fogg's letter is dated August 29, 1830, in vol. i., ch. xviii But in ch. ii. it is stated—after the manner of Fielding—that "that punctual servant of all work, the sun had just risen and begun to strike a light on the morning of the 13th of May," 1827. These dates are pronounced by this exacting critic to be "confusing," and no doubt, when we examine the story, they are. The truth is that Dickens had not got very far with the monthly issues in the famous green wrappers before he discovered that he had got into a slight muddle in these matters. The inquirer in *Notes and Queries* desires to know what it is the "exactamount of time consumed up to the trial?" This was just what the author himself wanted to know, yet as it appears, never did know very definitely. As is pointed out, the action of the story commences in May 1827, and by the time the Barsdell trial is reached we are already in 1830; but as the serial began to appear early in 1836, this left but scanty time for the subsequent adventures, and certainly not enough for that prospective view of the fortunes of the various members of the Club which occupies the final chapter. That Dickens himself perceived this there is good evidence. In those "first editions" of "Pickwick" which really are first editions—that is, which consist of the earlier issues of the monthly parts—the curious reader may see a list of errata, which directs the date "1827" to be substituted for "1830" in the case of Dodson and Fogg's letter, as well as in that of the entry of the trial. But August, "1827," brought other and not less serious inconveniences, as any one will see who reads the story attentively, and it is probably owing to a perception of this that "1830" has crept back. It may be interesting to note that it was not only in dates that Dickens's memory in writing "Pickwick" was occasionally at fault. It would be incredible if these errata did not prove it, that he once actually forgot that the elder Weller's name was not Samuel but Tony, besides placing the George and Vulture in Sun-court, Cornhill, though he had already told us that in George-yard, Lombard-street.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF O'CONNELL.

The "Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator" with notices of his life and times by Mr. W. J. Fitzpatrick, has been published in two portly volumes by Mr. Murray.

LETTERS TO HIS WIFE.

The love-letters to his wife run through the whole series. Here is an extract from one of them written in 1812:—

You will know, my heart's dearest treasure, that whether I write few or many words, there certainly is not in the world a man who more fondly dotes on or who so anxiously longs for the arms of his wife . . . You are my all of company, and if I can but preserve your love, I shall have in it more of true delight than can be imagined by any but he who sincerely loves. Sweet Mary, I rave of you! I think only of you! I sigh for you! I weep for you! I almost pray to you! Darling, I do not—indeed I do not—exaggerate. If there be more of vehemence in my expressions, believe me that vehemence has its justification in my heart—a heart that is devoted to the most enticing of her sex. Indeed, you are a dear charming little woman. . . Dearest, I am writing with great rapidity; but still my thoughts run much faster than my pen. I could praise you a thousand times faster than I write, as I love you a thousand times more than I can tell.

In another letter, written, while his wife lay dying and his son was ailing, he says:—

I am spending a period of great agony. Maurice is in a very precarious state. I will act upon your hint, and send him to a warmer climate for the winter. God help me! my ever-beloved is in a state of much suffering, and daily losing ground. I do most potently fear she cannot recover. She may linger weeks. One week may—Oh God, help me—!

The purest spirit that ever dwelt in a human breast. She did not believe in the existence of evil. I am incompetent or too womanish and too weak to do my public duty, and that is what she would condemn. But I think I can rally.

HIS INVECTIVE.

If "the Liberator" could love strongly he was also capable of fierce resentment. Thus he writes in 1825:—

Our neighbour North made a virulent speech against us, so did that long blockhead Dogberty. Nothing could be more indecent than Brownlow, Dawson, and the rest of the gang. We have little to expect from such a crew of miscreants.

And again in 1827:—

We are here in great affright at the idea of the Duke of Wellington being made Prime Minister. If so, all the horrors of actual massacre threaten us. That Villain has neither Heart nor Head. It is impossible to describe the execration with which his name is received amongst us.

ATTACK UPON HIS IRISH OPPONENTS.

This is what he says of his Irish opponents in a letter written in 1834:—

So rancorous, so malignant, so mercenary, and, alas! so sanguinary a party never yet cursed a country, or was inflicted as a malediction on a tried nation. Blessed be the will of God! He has punished the people of Ireland by the protracted rule of the most base, treacherous, and truculent faction that ever appeared on the face of the earth, and that faction is you perceive from their late exhibitions, as fresh in the career of religious rancour and party malignity as if they began only yesterday. Yes, they were murderers from the beginning, and they are as ready for the extermination of the Irish people as if no victim had been ever yet sacrificed to the bloody Moloch of politico-religious ascendency. Any other party would have blushed for shame at the avowal of the murderous designs which were openly proclaimed at the recent Orange meetings. But no; their souls are so hardened, and so accustomed to the avowed desire of practical cruelty, that they do not affect to conceal their wishes to make Ireland once more a desert, and to irrigate her plains with the blood of her inhabitants.

DENUNCIATION OF CRIME.

When has any Nationalist M. P. ever used language like this about League crimes? The year is 1833:—

The execration of every good or honest man is upon their crimes; the vengeance of God will sooner or later be visited upon their wickednes. How sincerely ought we not to detest the vilest of the vile Whitefeet—the last and worst of those villainous miscreants who have given strength to the enemies and weakened the friends of Ireland.

So, again, as to the presence of police at meeting in 1840:—

I am sorry that any notice was taken of the presence of the police at the Tallaght meeting; I, for my part, wish they should attend all the Repeal meetings. What we should most abhor is any violence or breach of the peace.

HE JUSTIFIES EVICTIONS.

The modern agitator will be interested to find that O'Connell expressly justified eviction, and practised what he preached:—

Whenever I have been under the necessity of putting out one tenant, I immediately substituted another for him, giving to the outgoing tenant, in all recent instances, the fine paid by the incoming tenant. I had thus introduced the principle and practice of tenant-right on my property.

THE AGITATION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE UNION.

In 1830 he considered the repeal of the Union to be not only practicable, but certain if the agitation was persevered with; and in 1834 he was able to declare that the Repealers had made "great moral way" in the opinion of the House of Commons. The general election of 1835 left O'Connell master of sixty-six men who could make or break a Cabinet. But Repeal, with his consent, was put "in abeyance." In 1847 O'Connell writes (it is the last of his letters given in these volumes):—

There never wo a period when more energy was necessary for the public safety, nor were ever the prospects more dark and dismal. God's holy will be done!

THE HIRED SERVANT OF IRELAND.

The Liberator was in a chronic state of impecuniosity, and his confessions of personal wants are distressing. In 1842 he writes:—

Want is literally killing me. I have grown ten years older from my incessant pecuniary anxiety. God bless you my dear friend!

O'Connell proudly justified his dependence on the national contributions. In 1842 he writes:—

All this have I done and suffered for Ireland. And let her be grateful or ungrateful, solvent or insolvent, he who insults me for taking her pay wants the vulgar elements of morality which teach that the labourer is worthy of his hire; he wants the higher sensations of the soul, which enable one to perceive that there are services which bear no comparison with money, and can never be recompensed by pecuniary rewards. Yes, I am—I say proudly—I am the hired servant of Ireland; and I glory in my servitude.

HIS LOYALTY.

Here is some evidence of O'Connell's loyalty as a politician and of his personal devotion to the young Queen.

London, 10th May, 1839.

My dear Fitzpatrick—Hurrah for the darling little Queen! Peel is out; Melbourne is in again. This I have from a source of undoubted credit. The scoundrel Tories insisted on her parting with all her Court. She has shown great firmness and excellent heart. The best of her race, the country will respond to her call.

A special general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been called for the 13th of February, when a new set of rules and regulations will be submitted to the consideration of the members. It has been found that the existing rules, adopted at a time when the work of the Chamber was comparatively small in amount, inadequately provide for a condition of affairs in which, to a great expansion of the business of the Chamber itself, there is added that of a number of affiliated Associations representing various branches of Calcutta trade. Among the most important of the changes proposed in the new rules is the increase of the number of the committee from seven to nine. Of these only six will be elected one of whom will be appointed to represent the Import Piece Goods Trade, and the remaining three will be the respective chairmen of the Indian Tea Association, Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association, and the Calcutta Wheat and Seeds' Trade Association. The proposed new rules also define exhaustively the relations of these and other like Associations with the Chamber, and provide for the appointment, as required of sub-committees on Shipping, Land and Mines, Railways, Emigration, &c. There can be no doubt that the new rules, if adopted, will, by securing a more thorough identification of the interest of various branches of trade, strengthen still further the already powerful organization whose sphere of usefulness must continue to expand with the growth of India's commerce.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain E Poland, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, laden with a general cargo.

The British India steamer Sirdhana, 1,973 tons, Captain L D Dougherty, arrived in port on Friday night with a general cargo from Calcutta and the coast ports.

The P and O steamer Venetia, 1,608 tons, Captain G Cole, sailed on Saturday for Singapore and Hongkong with a general cargo and Mr W R Shaw, a passenger, for the latter port.

The B I steamer Goalpara, Captain C Russell, sailed on Saturday for the coast port, Rangoon, and Moulmein, with a general cargo and Captain Carey and Mr. Brown, as cabin passengers, for Cochin; and two deck, for Rangoon.

The B I steamer Pemba, which arrived in Bombay under command of Captain J Skinner, with mails from the Persian Gulf and Karachi, had the following passengers on board:—Colonel and Mrs Gordon, Colonel Home, Captain Nuthall, Mr and Mrs Humfreys, Messrs, G Lund, E R Barry and Dorabji, Mr. and Mrs Stevens, from Karachi; also 174 deck from various ports.

The British India steamer Purulia, Captain G. Shepherd, cleared on Saturday last for Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. R. J. Duff, for Bushire; Archbishop A Raphael, for Bussorah; Revd. J. A. Willy, Sister Clara, Mr. Landon, one gentleman, wife, and four children, for Karachi; and 65 deck for Gulf ports and Karachi.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. I. Head	1969	J. McCalmont	A	John M. Heyn.
„ Armenia	2218	G. Reid	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Venetia	1726	F. Cole	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Huzara	1336	Campbell	D	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Othello	1934	Chambers	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Graham	1911	Alexanderson	G	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Drumburlie	1603	Southerland	1	E. D Bates & Co.
„ Iran	2316	Poland	2	E. Bates & Co.
„ Taif	878	H. Schumacker.	7	H. C. Joosub.
„ Stura	1416	L. Caboara	8	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
16	Sirdhana (s)	Dougherty	Calcutta, Nov. 1.
	I. M. S. Dalhousie.	Hewett	Aden, Nov. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Huzara (s)	Campbell	Karachi & London.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	H. M. S. Serapis	Boardman	Aden & Portsmouth.
	City of Canterbury (s)	Gray	Liverpool.
	Venetia (s)	Cole	China.
	Goalpara (s)	Russell	Rangoon and Moulmein.
	Susheer (s)	Simpson	Marmagoa.
18	Iran (s)	Poland	Liverpool.

The steamer Patna commenced to load for Calcutta and Coast on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
13	Shazada s	Budd	Moulmein, Nov. 6.
	Kapurthala s	Turner	Rangoon, Nov. 5.
	Asia s	Stuart	Bombay, Oct. 19.
	Nuddea s	Cave	Singapore, Oct. 31.
14	Karamania s	Young	Liverpool, Oct. [illegible]
	I. M. S. Clive s	Creagh	Rangoon, Nov. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13.—Steamers Ethiopia and Clitus.
November 14.—Ships Argonaut and Champion.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.		
15	Tibre s	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
14	Scindia s	Rangoon.
	Dorunda s	London.
15	Secundra s	Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS—November 17.

For Liverpool.

Iran s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 613 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Clan Graham s—1,872 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 66 bales cotton, Robertson Bros.

For London.

Drumburlie s—390 cwts buffalo horns, R Caderbhai; 11 cwts ivory, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 800 cwts linseed, Lang. Moir and Co; 300 cwts cloves, D Sassoon and Co; 185 cwts coir yarn, M Mo[illegible]; 4 bales hides and 2 cases peacock feathers, E Pirdina; 20 bales hides, P Damji; 5 cases condiments F Norosji.

For Hull.

Othello s—100 tons bone meal, A Canji.

For Dunkirk.

Innishowen Head s—396 cwts linseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 3,333 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Marseilles.

Armenia s—2,700 cwts castorseed, 1,500 cwts teelseed and 4,320 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 345 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 20 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Venice.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Stura s—1 case peacock feathers, 24 cwts sharkfins, and 96 cwts khismis, H Datoo; 130 cwts khismis and 156 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, R Cassambhai; 25 cwts sharkfins, W Poonja; 50 bales twist, R Canji; 26 bales twist, C Cassiram; 21 bales twist, N Vithaldas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 16.

Walder, Surgeon Major, Bengal, Medical, on expiration of tour, from Nowshera.

Nuthall, Captain, 4th Rifle Regt, on duty, from Quetta.

Burroughs, Captain, Bombay, D A A G, for Musketry, on inspection duty, from Mhow.

Gordon, Lt Col, 5th Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from Quetta.

November 17.

Vowell, Captain, Leicester Regt, on duty, from Burma.

Sturat, Surgeon, Bombay Medical, on duty, from Aden.

Grayfoot, Surgeon, Bombay, on leave, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—November 17.

Burroughs, Captain, D A A G, for Musketry, on inspection, to Surat.

Richardson, Captain, Milt Account Department, on leave, to Mandwa.

November 18.

Strong, Colonel, 14th Bombay L I, off leave, to Bhuj.

Nuthall, Captain, 3-4th Rifles, on duty, to Indore.

Southey, 2nd Lt, 7th Bombay L I, on leave, to Mhow.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley,
Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.
Bombay, November 19, 1888.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyards, Mondays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays, and Thursdays at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m. and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval as above, and Queen's Statue at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Skeleton Company drill for officers and N. C. officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

3. No. 2734, Vol. J. M. Mason having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to "A" Company.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified:—

4. There will be drill at the Riding School for all members on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 6-30 a.m. Military bridles and plain clothes.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY

Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.
Bombay, November 19, 1888.

1. Gun Drill in the Arsenal Compound on Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 6-30 a.m.

2. Sword Drill at Head-quarters on Wednesday morning at 6-30 a.m., and on Friday evening at 6-30 p.m.

3. Carbine Drill at Head-quarters on Wednesday evening at 9 p.m., and on Friday morning at 6-30 a.m.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery:—No. 121, Mr. W. Mulcahy, dated 15th Nov. 1888.

By Order,
ART[illegible] LESLIE, Capt. and Acting Adjutant
Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS

BY H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Nov. 16.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bo Cavy—Lt T A O R Oldfield, Officiating Wing Officer, 9th B I, to officiate as Sqdn officer on probation.

7th Bo Cavy—(Belooch Horse)—Surgn W E Jannings, officiating in Medical charge of 19th B I, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgn H W Stevenson, on furlough, or until further orders.

14th Bo Infy—2nd Lt J G Westropp, officiating Wing officer, 1st B I, and H F Jacob, officiating Wing officer, 9th B I, to officiate as Wing officers on probation.

4th Rifle Regt—(2nd Bn)—Lt C G Carnegy, Wing officer, 21st B I, is transferred in the same capacity.

The following alterations are made in A O C No 422 of 1888:—

Crocodile, 25th Oct., 1888—Surgn-Maj M Knox, vice Surgn Maj E J Fairland.

Euphrates, 29th Oct., 1888—Surgn B M Skinner, from Serapis, 17th Nov. 1888.

Malabar, 19th Jan. 1889—Surgn-Maj E J Fairland, vice Surgn-Maj M Knox.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

1st Royal Fus—Lt and Adjt R Hall, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

2nd Lanc Fus—Maj C J Collingwood, for 12 months, aon private affairs.

HIGH COURT—November 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

In the matter of the petion of Venayek Wassoodew and others.

204-76—Mansuklal and D.—Venayek Wassoodew vs. Purmanundas Jewandas.—Little, S. F, and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

30-87—Jefferson, B and D—Sakharam Gungarum Udar vs Tulsibai and others—Ardesir, H. and D—Part heard.

80-88—Wadia and G.—Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor vs. Mannoo—Enna Loon. In person.

4-88—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Lallji Cutchra and another vs. Lallji Doongersey and others.—Tyebji and D., and Pestonji and R.

326-87—Pestonji and R.—Burjorji Framji Lallee and another vs. Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyebji and D., and in person.

135-88—Jefferson, B. and D.—Shapurji Hormusji vs. F. Ahrle.—Winter, B. and B.

324-87—Mulji B. B.—Gordhundas Khatao and another vs. Khetsidas Hurmukrai.—Little, S., F. and N.

232-88—Payne, G and S—Essoofally Mahomedally vs Mahomedally Bhalloo and another—Little, S, F and N.

262-88—Balkrishna and D—Moreshwar Gunputrao vs Gunputrao Morojizaoba and others—R Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

333-88—Thakurdas, D and C,—Megji alias Velj Naroy vs Pallonjee Dadabhoy Ariton.

337-88—Tobin and R—D Seaforth vs Maria Seaforth.

341-88—Hore, C and B,—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Bhavji Ramji.

348-88—In person—a pauper, Gunesing Bindasing Purdasi vs Bowla Baba Megaji.

368-88—Ardesir, H and D,—Haji Ebrahim Haji Vayadina vs The S M Railway Company.

371-88—Nanu and H,—Hormusji Bomonji Jejibhoy vs Peroshaw Merwanji Mehta.

390-88—Payne, G and S,— Walla Punna and others vs Gunputrao Moroji Jueba.

Defended New Long Causes.

227-88—Pestonjee and R—Cursetjee Furdoonji and others vs Sorabji Framji—Mirza, H K. (Part heard.)

281-88—Pestonji and R—Nialchund Gurdharilal and others vs Motichand Huruckchund—Payne, G and S.

196-88—Khunderao M—Sadashiv Bapu Shenday and others vs Thakur Jewa Vishram—Mansuklal and D.

292-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Moorarji Khimji vs Koroji Jewraj and others—Mansuklal and D.

197-88—Tyabji and D—Anundrao Narayen Wassudeo vs Shapoorji Rustomji Mistry and another—Ardesir, H and D.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 16th November, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·953
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·9
Dew Point	67·0
Relative humidity of Air	·608
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·9
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NNE, ENE, NE, E, ESE, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in hours*	191

* From midnight to midnight.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

NOTICES.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 159 of 1887.

RUNCHORDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hanooman Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay..........Plaintiff.

vs.

DEWCOREBAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of DAMODHUR LUCKMIDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, and PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, both residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort..........Defendants.

AND

Suit No. 214 of 1887.

PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road in Bombay..........Plaintiff.

vs.

DEWCOREBAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will of DAMODHUR LUKHMIDAS, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road in Bombay aforesaid, and RUNCHORDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Hanooman Gully, in the City of Bombay..........Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suits and bearing date the thirteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in three lots, before GEORGE H. FARRAN, Esq. the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in the abovementioned suits, namely, Runchordas Premjee, Dewcorebai and Premabai or any of them, in the following properties, namely:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of Pension and Tax Land situate on the east side of the Kalbadevi road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly computed to contain 1680 8-9 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as containing an area of 1762 square yards (for which the annual ground rent charged by Government is Rupees six, anna one, and pies eleven) but found by a recent Survey to contain 1938 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the said Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 274, new No 1935, old Survey No. 75, and new Survey No. 1490, together with all the two Dwelling Houses, eight shops fronting the Kalbadevi Road with eight dwelling rooms over such Shops, Godowns, Privies and outbuildings and erections on the said piece of land, which said buildings are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 462, 471, and Street Nos. 1, 7, 253, 255, 257, 269, and 271, and bounded on the east partly by the house in the possession of Venayek Purushram Bevelkar and partly by the property of Bapu Bhajibhut Senday, on the west by the said Kalbadevi Road, on the north by property formerly belonging to the said Venayek Purushram Bevelkar and now to Govindram Dwarkadas Anandjee Valjee and Ladha Kalyan, and on the south partly by a passage and partly by the property formerly of the late Kasinath Joshi and now of Ramjee Lukhmidas, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Dewcorebai, and Premabai and the tenants of the said Dewcorebai, which said piece of land is delineated on a plan filed in the office of the said acting Commissioner, and is surrounded on such plan with a red boundary line.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of land situate on the east side of the public road leading from Malabar Hill Road to Walkeshwar Temple, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 301 square yards, together with the Dharamsala standing thereon, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Gopal Ramchandra Vagle, on the west by the aforesaid public road leading to Walkeshwar Temple, on the north by the Dharamsala belonging to Ookerda Doongersey, Goverdhan Banjee and Bhoja Karrimsey, and on the south by the Dharamsala of Purshotumjee Munguljee, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Dewcorebai.

Lot No. 3.

All those pieces of land or fields situate in the village of Mowjay Oulay, in Salsette Taluka, of the Collectorate of Tanna, called or known by the following names, that is to say:—

Names of Field.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Measurement.		Govt. dues.	Total.
			Acres.	Goontas.		
Gooyaree	104	3	..	21½	3 0 0	
Do.	104	4	...	½	0 1 0	
Paday	117	3	2	1¼	12 0 0	
Do.	118	2	..	20½	3 4 0	
Moongee	128	1	1	37	1 0 0	
Moongichakhas	128	2	...	11	1 4 0	
Moraykhachar	152	3	..	16½	5 8 0	
Virith	169	4	..	14¼	1 4 0	
Khativda	192	5,6,7	...	3¾	5 1 0	
Tickenranardi	191	5	—	19¾	1 15 0	
Girjaray	104	2	..	2	0 0 6	
Paday	106	14,15	2	16	2 0 0	
Do.	117	1	..	3	0 1 0	
Khutumkhundashind	124	3	..	16	0 5 0	
Gadaydeo	Do.	7	2	2	1 8	
Jadachamol.	Do.	9	3	8	2 8	
Paday	Do.	11	..	14	0 4	
Oombari	158	10	1	16	1 0	
Khatinda	197	26	..	12	0 4	
Ranavnad	Do.	30	...	20	0 7	
Moraykhar	161	8	..	13	0 4	55 2 5
		Total Local	19 fund	4 dues.	51 14 6 3 3 11	

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown Attornies for the Defendants in the first abovementioned Suit and for the Plaintiff in the second abovementioned Suit No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of September 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

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INDISPENSABLE TO OFFICERS AND HORSEMEN.

NEAT SILVER Keyless Lever, Crystal-face WATCH, with Seconds-hand fitted into a solid leather strap to buckle on wrist.

Rs. 35 net.

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

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Gent's Cashmere Coat and Trousers	Rs.	20 to 25	per suit
Do. Dark Blue and Black Serge Suits	„	15 to 18	„
Do. Dark Blue and Black Coating Coat and Cashmere Trousers	„	25 to 30	„
Do. Dark Blue and Black Coating Morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers	„	35 to 40	„
Do. Black Broad Cloth Dress Suits Complete	„	50 to 60	„
Do. Best Cricketing White Flannel Suits	„	20 to 25	„
Do. Best Black and Brown Felt Hats, Light in Weight	„	6 to 7	each
Do. Best Linen Collars of Latest Different Fashions	„	4 to 5	per doz.
Do. Best Merino Socks	„	8 to 12	„
Do. Boots and Shoes of different kinds, Durable, Lasting, Elegant and Serviceable, combined with Cheapness.			

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

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THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate of a fraction of a second in 24 hours.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

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LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
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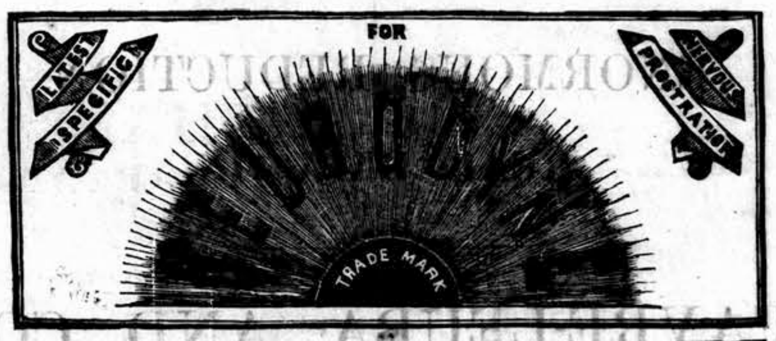

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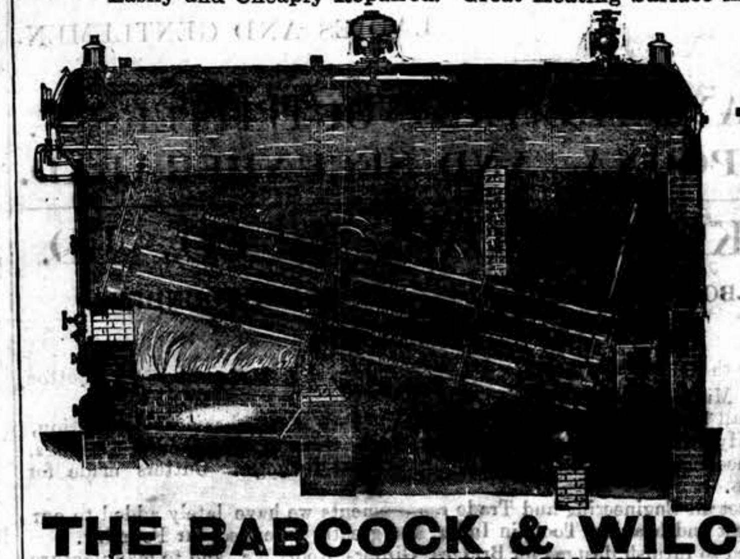

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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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